

# Jordan Times

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## Iran: Pilgrimage issue unresolved

NICOSIA (AP) — A meeting between officials from the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) failed to settle the dispute between Iran and Saudi Arabia over the number of Iranian pilgrims who should be allowed to take part in the annual hajj pilgrimage. The UN Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, said Iran had stressed emphatically that pilgrims had the right to demonstrate during the annual pilgrimage. Jamarat said that Saudi Arabia opposed the idea, according to a report from the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA). The report did not name the pilgrims involved in the demonstration, although it is believed to have taken place in the past. Jamarat repeated the Iranian demand that the holy cities of Mecca and Medina be turned over to a council of Islamic countries to administer them. Jamarat did not say whether Iranian pilgrims would go on the hajj this year.

## Crown Prince meets U.S. delegation

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan met at the Royal Court Saturday with a delegation representing the U.S. National War College and discussed with them the general situation in the Middle East region. Prince Hassan also reviewed various international issues and referred in particular to the adverse effects on peace resulting from Soviet Jewish immigration to Palestine. He underlined the need for a just solution to the Palestine problem to ensure peace and stability in the region. Earlier, the delegation was received by Minister of Information Ibrahim Izzadeh who briefed the visitors on the developments in Jordan at this stage with special reference to the democratisation process and the freedom being given to the media. The minister reiterated Jordan's firm stand by the Palestinian people's rights and its determination to help them through the Kingdom's information facilities to convey the image of their struggle to the outside world. The delegation was also received by Chief of Staff General Fajal Abn Taleh who, discussed topics of concern to the United States and Jordan and briefed the guests on the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

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## Queen honours Earth Day activists

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday held a reception to honour those who contributed in preparing for Earth Day, which Jordan marked along with the rest of the world April 22. The Queen honoured representatives of the ministries of education and higher education, agriculture, municipal and rural affairs, and the environment, information and transport and telecommunications, the Jordanian Armed Forces, the Public Security Department, the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, the Royal Scientific Society and several public sector institutions. The Queen chaired the meetings of the preparatory committee preceding the Earth Day celebrations and took part alongside school students in a cleanliness campaign and planting of trees.

## Arar heads for W. Germany

AMMAN (Petra) — Lower House of Parliament Speaker Suleiman Arar left Saturday for West Germany upon an invitation from the West German house of representatives and Konrad Adenauer Foundation. Arar, who is heading Jordanian parliamentary delegation, will meet several West German officials and journalists. Arar is scheduled to hold talks with the speaker of the West German house of representatives and the house's foreign affairs committee chairman. Arar will also take a short visit to East Germany where he will meet the president of the state's council and the people's assembly. Arar is accompanied in the eight-day visit by deputies Hisham Al Shara'i, Faris Al Nabulsi, Sami Hayek, Al Shour, Marwan Hameed and Hani Al Shayyab.

## Baker to visit Moscow May 16

BONN (AP) — The final round of U.S.-Soviet talks to prepare for the Washington summit meeting will be held in Moscow on May 16-19, a Soviet spokesman said. There, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze hope to overcome roadblocks to a treaty curbing long-range nuclear missiles, and plan to make other summit preparations. The dates for the talks had been announced last month, but the location was not disclosed until Vitaly Churkin, a Soviet foreign ministry spokesman, talked with reporters in Bonn. Baker and Shevardnadze are not likely to conclude details of the treaty, but they hope to arrive at a framework agreement on key issues.

## Algeria arrests 16 after clashes

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria has arrested 16 people after violent clashes sparked by the demolition of illegal housing in the south-western town of Tassent last Wednesday, the Algerian news agency AFS reported Saturday. They would be charged with taking part in an armed gathering, inflicting injury and destroying property. Three policemen were wounded during the clashes.

## British Labour keeps local council

LONDON (AP) — The Labour Party kept control of a London council Saturday, the last result declared in British local elections that saw a resounding Labour victory over Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party. The 11 per cent swing against the government was as not bad as the near 20 points predicted by opinion polls, and some analysts said Mrs. Thatcher is now more secure against possible challenges to her leadership. Sir Anthony Meyer, the Conservative lawmaker who unsuccessfully challenged her in September, said the results of Thursday's elections clearly indicated it was time for a change at the top of the Tory party. Millions of voters protesting soaring home loan rates and an unpopular new tax, deserted the Conservatives.

## King, Iraqi president discuss Arab summit

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein held talks Saturday on topics centring on prospects to convene an extraordinary Arab summit in the Iraqi capital before the end of this month to discuss Soviet-Jewish immigration to Palestine. The King, who is accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker and Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh, arrived here Saturday afternoon on what the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said was a brief working visit for consultations with the Iraqi leaders.

President Hussein, Vice-President Taha Moheldine, Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz were among the Iraqi leaders receiving the King upon his arrival.

Shortly after his arrival, the King held a brief round of talks with President Hussein, who congratulated him on the anniversary of his assumption of constitutional powers. A well-informed Jordanian official told the Associated Press

in Amman before the King left that the talks in Baghdad were to "focus mainly on coordinating stands on all Arab and international issues before convening the summit."

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the two leaders would put forward an agenda of "the priorities which will be discussed during the summit."

Officials quoted by Reuters and the AP also said that the monarch and President Hussein would also discuss a plan to pump Iraqi oil to Jordan by pipeline through Saudi Arabia.

"We hope to put the final touches to this project soon," said an official quoted by Reuters.

The project, linking existing pipelines, would cost \$5 million and would save Jordan the \$40 million a year it spends importing Iraqi oil in trucks, according to Reuters.

Jordan gets 80 per cent of its oil from Iraq and the rest from Saudi Arabia by pipe.

The call for an Arab summit was made by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to

## Crown Prince: Superpower thaw not reflected in Mideast

AMMAN (J.T.) — The new dynamic relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union has unfortunately not resulted in a viable negotiating process for the Palestine issue, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Saturday. "Of course, the peaceful settlement of the Palestine issue is a goal hardly limited to the two superpowers," the Crown Prince said at the opening of a seminar attended by American scholars from Harvard University, the Jordanian chapter of the World Affairs Council and the Amman-based Arab Thought Forum (See story below).

Following are excerpts from the Crown Prince's address. Considering the enormous and rapid change sweeping through Europe and the Soviet Union the Middle East appears to be moribund. In a region where conflicts and civil strife abound, mutual mistrust and suspicion bedevil what is already a persistent lack of political will to enact the strategies for peace.

The new dynamic between the United States and the Soviet Union has unfortunately not resulted in a viable negotiating process for the Palestine issue, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Saturday. "Of course, the peaceful settlement of the Palestine issue is a goal hardly limited to the two superpowers," the Crown Prince said at the opening of a seminar attended by American scholars from Harvard University, the Jordanian chapter of the World Affairs Council and the Amman-based Arab Thought Forum (See story below).

Unfortunately not resulted in a viable negotiating process for the Palestine issue. Of course, the peaceful settlement of the Palestine issue is a goal hardly limited to the two superpowers.

The countries most intimately involved claim passionately to share this goal, yet the impasse remains. Historically, Israel's attitude towards the Palestinians has been one of denial. Since Israel refused to recognise the existence of a distinct "Palestine problem," how could it possibly accept responsibility for its resolution? Through semantic reduction, the inhabitants of the land that encompassed Israel in 1948 became "refugees," never mind that they were there to begin with.

Israel preferred to spend its time counting trees rather than accept that it was in a forest.

Israel deflected attention from critical issues by first quibbling over the number of refugees and accusing the Arabs of exaggeration, and later by rewriting historical geography. Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir even said: "Palestine did not exist; therefore there were no Palestinian people; and thus, there is no problem."

But Palestine refuses to go away, so Israel has once again rewritten geography, as its slogan "Jordan is Palestine" proclaims. Why Jordan? The rationale was that Jordan absorbed a high proportion of Palesti-

nian migrants and refugees from the occupied territories. Israel, whose own existence was predicated on the belief that no group of people ever be deprived of life or freedom, is unwilling to recognise that this ethnic must extend to Palestinians.

"The formulation of moderate policies and practical approaches, based on an Arab consensus, has been a Jordanian national objective for which His Majesty King Hussein has constantly worked. I believe that the time has come for our Western friends — and indeed well-wishers everywhere — to recognise more fully Jordan's continuing efforts to promote peace and stability in the Middle East."

Indeed, the "Jordanian Agenda" has always been one flowing from conscience. Today, with few signs that the endemic problems of the region are moving toward an equitable solution, the "Jordanian Agenda" has become a cry of conscience. Regrettably, Israel has not chosen to join in the spirit of accommodation. Instead, it has chosen to deflect attention from the critical issue of peace. This time it was to gather all its resources to welcome a new wave of immigration.

This massive immigration provides a powerful case for Israeli expansionists to keep the occupied territories for settlement of new immigrants.

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## Peace march organisers assail Israeli propaganda

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The organisers of an "Amman-to-Jerusalem" peace march scheduled to be held in early June Saturday assailed Israeli propaganda for what they described as "hostile propaganda and misinformation over the goals and objectives of the march."

No damage was caused by Friday night's firebomb attack, which was described by police officials as "a crude attempt by someone who is not very professional."

A hitherto unknown group called Western news agencies in Amman shortly after the incident and claimed responsibility, citing dissatisfaction with the peace march, scheduled to begin June 1 and expected to be attended by dozens of international politicians and celebrities as well as Palestinian and Arab leaders. The main organiser of the event is the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC).

The spokesman said: "We do not believe that such an act could be carried out by anyone from Jordan since the goals and objectives of the march are loud and clear: Total solidarity with and

## Saudi leader in Syria

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Crown Prince Abdullah Ben Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia arrived Saturday for talks with Syrian leaders on ending a long-running rift with Iraq to forge a new Arab unity.

He was welcomed at Damascus airport by Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam and Prime Minister Mahmoud Al Zoubi. The Syrian capital is Prince Abdullah's first stop on a swing through key Arab capitals amid strenuous efforts by Arab states to mediate a rapprochement between Syria and Iraq and convene an emergency Arab summit in Baghdad.

Abdullah is also scheduled to visit Amman, Baghdad and Cairo.

He is also understood to be pressing Syria to end a seven-year-old feud with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The PLO leadership has been at odds with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad since 1983, when Syrian-backed Palestinian factions mutinied against PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and drove his forces out of their last Lebanese stronghold.

Ending these rifts would overcome the last major obstacles to organising the strongest display of Arab unity in decades and open the way for the proposed summit in Baghdad later this month.

The visit to Damascus by Prince Abdullah, whose country played a major role in restoring ties between Syria and Egypt, followed one 48 hours earlier by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Mubarak's visit ended 13 years of animosity with Syria over Cairo's peace moves with Israel.

Baghdad has offered to host the summit expected to discuss an influx of Soviet Jews to Israel and Western criticism of Iraq over its military development programme.

At least 15 states out of the Arab League's 22 members have declared support for the summit. They do not include three of the Arab World's most influential countries, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Assad, after his talks with Mubarak, said Syria would not take part in a summit if it was held in Baghdad and indicated that major differences still remained between Iraq and Syria.

Mubarak said he tried during his talks with Assad to reconcile Syria and Iraq but this would take time.

Arab League sources said Secretary-General Khalil Khleif plans to visit Damascus "very soon" to convince Syria to attend.

Officials said Prince Abdullah will discuss other issues with Syrian leaders.

## Seminar reviews impact of end to cold war on Mideast peace

AMMAN (J.T.) — American and Arab scholars began discussions here Saturday on the impact of the end of the cold war era between the U.S. and the Soviet Union on peace prospects and arms control in the Middle East.

The discussions, which were part of a two-day seminar organised by the Arab Thought Forum on American policy on the Middle East, focused on the proliferation of mass destructive weapons in the region in a period characterised with arms reduction in Europe.

Although most participants argued that the end of the cold war era provided a better opportunity for cooperation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union on

advancing the peace process, they also pointed out the increasingly inactive engagement of Washington in the process.

Participants, however, noted that the end of the cold war had had more impact on Europe in terms of disarmament while the Middle East remains "a forest of missiles."

Several academicians and scholars called for the need of incorporating the Middle East in the arms control arrangements.

Disagreements emerged between Arab participants and most of the American scholars on the U.S. role, willingness and ability to pressure Israel.

All of the American participants were professors of Harvard University who are renowned

specialists on the Middle East and negotiations.

During Monday's session, five papers were presented on weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, and the peace process in the region.

The papers presented were the following: The importance of giving Middle East decisionmakers a feasible proposal (Dr. Roger Fisher — Harvard); The End of the Cold War: Implications for Israeli Palestinian peacemaking (Dr. Everett Mendelsohn — Harvard); Mass Destructive Weapons in the Middle East — Facts and Prospects (Dr. Ghasan Salameh); and Towards Peace in the Middle East: A Role for Arms Control (Roy Motahede — Harvard).

## Panel on national charter adopts internal regulations

AMMAN (J.T.) — The 60-member Commission entrusted with drafting a national charter to guide the democratisation process in Jordan held a meeting at the Royal Court Saturday under the chairmanship of Ahmad Obaidat.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said that the meeting endorsed internal laws designed to organise procedural issues. It said that the commission members endorsed the first four points of a set of statutes following lengthy discussions. The debate will continue next week.

Obaidat described Saturday's discussions as positive, constructive and responsible, reflecting the importance attached to the charter and subjects to be discussed in relation to the constitution and political issues.

The fifth point on the agenda concerned holding a public referendum on the proposed charter, and the commission members discussed this topic in full.

Obaidat said, but he said, it was agreed that a decision on the issue should be put off for the time being and that a technical committee should be set up to conduct a thorough study on the subject of the referendum to decide whether it is in conformity with the Constitution.

Obaidat said that the sub-committee would submit its findings to the commission.

The commission, it is to be called the General Commission from now on, according to a statement

## Amendment to law offers exemption from conscription

By Salameh Ne'matt  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Cabinet Saturday approved an amendment to the military conscription law exempting Jordanian expatriates and their children from the two-year service for a cash payment, officials said. The move is expected to boost the Kingdom's revenues of foreign currency, the sources said.

The sources told the Jordan Times the government would charge expatriates \$10,000 for exemption from the military service. They said the measure was expected to bring in a minimum revenue of \$60 million in foreign exchange from an estimated 20,000 to 40,000 eligible Jordanians living abroad. Some estimates put the figure of eligible expatriates as high as 100,000.

According to one official, who spoke on condition of anonymity,

the government's amendment of Article 8 of the original conscription law was made "on economic and humanitarian grounds."

He explained that there are "thousands of Jordanians eligible for the service who cannot return to their country for fear of being drafted or tried for desertion." He added that by charging a fee for exemptions, "the government would be creating a new source of foreign currency to support the economy, and offering options to those who want to return or continue to work."

He said the amended law would be presented to Parliament during an extraordinary session expected to begin later this month.

The official said the amendment to the conscription law could also serve as an incentive for Jordanians to seek work abroad with the option of paying the exemption fee. He said many

Jordanians of drafting age may seek employment abroad to pay the exemption fee "which reduces unemployment and boosts foreign exchange returns."

During a regular session of the Cabinet, which was convened without the prime minister who accompanied His Majesty King Hussein on a visit to Iraq, the ministers also discussed the possibility of abolishing the Ministry of Higher Education following the decision to license private universities and allowing greater competition among educational institutions in the Kingdom.

The official said the Cabinet "underlined the importance of the independence of higher education in the context of the democratic transition we are witnessing today." He added that the cabinet's decision "reflected the liberal tendencies of its members."

## Rabin fears extreme right

TEL AVIV (R) — Former Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin warned Israel Saturday it could be heading for an extreme right-wing government that would set back peace and lose it foreign support.

"I believe a right-wing government can cause damage to Israel in the fields of the peace process, international relations, in their policies in the (occupied) territories, the settlements," said Rabin, who wants to supplant Shimon Peres as leader of the Labour Party.

"Bearing in mind the dangers to Israel as the result of the creation of an extreme right-wing government I prefer to see a national unity government," Rabin said in an interview with Israel Radio.

But he said he would join a

coalition only if Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir accepted a U.S. proposal for Israeli-Palestinian peace talks in Cairo.

Shamir, head of the right-wing Likud party, rejected the plan in March and repeated criticism of it last week. His decision led to the collapse of the Likud-Labour coalition that included Rabin as defence minister.

Peres failed to gain support for a new Labour government, giving Shamir the chance to assemble a narrow rightist administration.

"The Likud and Prime Minister Shamir will try their best first and foremost to bring about the creation of a right-wing government," said Rabin, who was army chief during the 1967 war and prime minister from 1974 to 1977.

Rabin said that during his five and a half years as minister of

defence he used the army's control of the occupied territories to block activity such as expanding the Jewish settlement in Nabulus, the largest city in the West Bank.

The army confined all 120,000 Arab residents of Nabulus to their homes to protest 150 Jews who dedicated a scripture scroll at a shrine in the densely populated centre of the city Thursday.

"It is only the first sign and a first small step towards an attempt to increase the presence of settlers in the middle of Nabulus," Rabin said. "And I oppose settling Israelis in densely populated areas."

At least 70,000 Israelis have settled among the 1.75 million Palestinians who have been in revolt in the Gaza Strip and West

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## Fadlallah wants Israel pressured to free POWs

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, spiritual mentor of Iranian-backed Shi'ite Muslim militants, has said no more Western hostages will be freed unless Israel releases Arab prisoners, the Al Anwar daily reported Saturday.

"We want the states of the world to pressure Israel into releasing Arab prisoners the same way they exert pressure for the release of Western hostages," he said during a Friday prayer sermon at a mosque in the south Beirut slum of Bir Al Abed.

Most of the 16 Westerners missing in Lebanon are believed to be held by Shi'ite groups in Beirut's southern shantytowns, a stronghold of the fundamentalist Hizbollah, or Party of God.

Fadlallah, Hizbollah's "spiritual guide," declared: "We don't want the human rights and freedom of anyone to be achieved at our expense." Fadlallah said in apparent rejection of the release of Western captives without reciprocal treatment from Israel.

"Either (our people) will be free or we will not respect the freedom of the world that does not respect our freedom," he added.

The conservative Al Anwar carried the full text of Fadlallah's address.

The missing Westerners comprise six Americans, four Britons, two Swiss, two West Germans, an Italian and an Irishman.

American Terry Anderson, 42, chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press, is the longest-held captive. He was kidnapped in Muslim West Beirut on March 16, 1985.

Hizbollah issued a statement Friday blaming the United States for hindering the release of Western captives.

"The U.S. administration bears the responsibility for any complications in this issue," it said.

"The ball is now in America's court after the efforts that had been entered by the Islamic Republic and Syria to free two Americans as a step toward re-

solving the question of all the hostages," the statement said.

Robert Polhill, 55, was freed April 22 after 39 months in captivity. Frank Reed, 57, was released eight days later after 42 months as a hostage.

Iran and Syria have called for a reciprocal goodwill gesture from the United States.

Iranian newspapers and some of the Shi'ite kidnap groups have demanded that as a precondition for further hostage releases, Israel free some 400 Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners it holds.

The hostage-holders also have demanded freedom for 15 convicted militants imprisoned in Kuwait for the bombing of the U.S. and French embassies there in December 1983.

Israel and Kuwait have refused to negotiate with terrorists and the United States has said it would not pressure them into bowing to the kidnappers' demands.

An influential Tehran newspaper said Saturday Lebanese groups were unlikely to release more hostages unless Washington helped trace three Iranians missing in Lebanon and pressed Israel to free Arab prisoners.

The Tehran Times said in an editorial it was time President George Bush reciprocated the goodwill of the Muslim Lebanese groups which freed two American hostages in the past two weeks.

Bush said on Thursday he would signal goodwill for Iran's help in freeing the U.S. hostages by trying to free Tehran information about the Iranians, including two diplomats, who vanished in Lebanon in 1982.

The Tehran Times, which reflects the views of Iran's President Ali Khamenei Rafsanjani, urged Bush to press Israel to release some 400 Arab prisoners.

"What is needed now is action not words..." the editorial said. "If words can be translated into practice, it is then and only then that the Muslims (hostage-takers) in Lebanon can be expected to continue their goodwill gestures in their turn."

Meanwhile Reed returned home to the United States Friday after 42 months in captivity and rejoiced, "I am unchained and unbound."

Reed's plane was greeted by another recently freed hostage, Robert Polhill. The two men embraced on the tarmac, and Reed whispered, "We're going to get the rest of them out, aren't we?"

"Of course it feels wonderful," Reed said in a brief statement that left many of his well-wishers in tears.

He thanked all those who worked and prayed for his release — including the Americans still held hostage — for refusing "to let me give up" in captivity.

In a brief formal statement that left his greeters shedding as many tears as the gentle raindrops which drifted from a light overcast, Reed said: "fellow Americans, because of all of you I'm alive."

And in a special tribute to all hostage relatives, several of whom were on hand in a customary show of unity, he declared "because of Peggy Say, Kit and Joan Sutherland, the Keenan sisters, Pat McCarthy, and many, many others, I am unchained and unbound."

Moments after he boarded a bus which was to take him and his family to the Malcolm Grow Medical Centre at the base, the caravan was diverted down the tarmac where, to Reed's delight, he was greeted by Barbara Bush as she was about to board a flight to Kentucky.

"We're so glad you're home," Mrs. Bush said. "I know the president wishes he was here to meet you." President George Bush was in Oklahoma giving a speech on NATO and the future of Europe.

## Former Arab collaborators live in poverty in Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — At least 250 Palestinian families who fled the occupied territories after collaborating with Israel are now living inside the Jewish state, most of them in destitution, a Tel Aviv City Council member said.

Mira Shehori, from the leftist Citizens Rights Movement, said that Palestinians were initially given housing — usually run-down flats — but most could not find work and were denied rights to basic medical care and education.

She said many had been given identity cards with coded numbers disqualifying them from social security, subsidised medical care and tax benefits available to Israelis.

"I cannot ignore the fact that there are hungry, naked children who do not get medical care and schooling. We are a humanitarian country and we must help," said Shehori, who wrote to Tel Aviv Mayor Shimon Lahat demanding action.

Shehori said she had visited seven families of former collaborators. She refused to say how many such families there were in Tel Aviv but added that she knew of 250 families that had settled in Israel.

Most were living far below the poverty line, she said. Of 80 Palestinian children in the Tel Aviv area, only 40 were registered in schools despite an Israeli law that requires 10 years of primary and secondary education.

## Sudan pardons union leader

CAIRO (AP) — Sudan's military leader Lt-Gen. Omar Hassan Ali Bashir has pardoned a trade union leader condemned to death for leading a general strike.

He also cancelled a prison sentence given another union member and decided to release both men immediately, the Egyptian state-owned Middle East News Agency (MENA) said in a report from the Sudanese capital Khartoum.

The agency gave no further details but the move was apparently taken in response to appeals at home and abroad.

Five days ago, Bashir promised a delegation of prominent Sudanese doctors that he would soon respond favourably to their pleas and release the two.

The United States and Egypt were among other countries that appealed for the clemency.

The pardon followed the execution of 28 army officers and the jailing of 14 others for involvement in an alleged attempt to overthrow Bashir regime on April 23.

## Turkish Cypriot leftists challenge ruling party in Sunday's elections

NICOSIA (R) — The Turkish Cypriot National Unity Party (NUP) is facing its most serious challenge after 14 years of rule in northern Cyprus with three leftist opposition parties joining ranks against it in general elections Sunday.

Political analysts said it was difficult to predict the outcome, but the opposition stood a good chance of gaining a majority in the 50-seat National Assembly.

The parliamentary election in the breakaway "Turkish Republic of North Cyprus" (TRNC), recognised only by Ankara, follows by two weeks a presidential vote comfortably won by veteran Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash.

Denktash, who distanced himself from domestic politics, gained wide support for his uncompromising stand in talks with leaders of the 600,000-strong Greek-Cypriot community to reunite the Mediterranean holiday island.

U.N.-sponsored unity talks broke down in February when Denktash insisted on self-determination for the 160,000 Turkish Cypriots as a distinct community.

It was not clear, however, how his personal victory would influence the 100,000 eligible Turkish-Cypriot voters.

Cyprus has been split since Turkish troops occupied the northern third of the island in 1974 in response to a short-lived coup in Nicosia engineered by the junta then ruling Greece.

In contrast to the presidential poll, the second since the TRNC was declared in 1983, the parliamentary campaign has been fought over domestic issues, with the opposition accusing the ruling party of economic mismanagement and corruption.

Bnt Ozker Ozgur, leader of the left-wing Republican Turkish Party (RTP), said the opposition was prepared to work with Denktash so long as he acted as an independent president.

Polls open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (0500-1500 GMT).

## Turkish premier in Iraq for talks on Euphrates, Kurdish insurgency

BAGHDAD (AP) — Turkish Prime Minister Yildirim Akbulut arrived Saturday for a three-day visit during which he will seek to settle a dispute with Iraq over the Euphrates River and seek a joint campaign against Kurdish insurgents.

He was greeted at Baghdad airport by Iraq's first deputy prime minister, Taha Yassin Ramadan.

Akbulut, accompanied by a delegation of more than 70 businessmen, is expected to meet President Saddam Hussein and deliver a letter to him from Turkish President Turgut Ozal.

Turkish State Minister Isin Celbi said Akbulut will propose joint projects to utilise the water in the Euphrates basin to end the dispute over the Euphrates.

Relations between Baghdad and Ankara soured in January when Turkey cut off much of the river's flow for a month while it filled up the reservoir at the giant Ataturk Dam in southeastern Anatolia province.

The 2,300-kilometre Euphrates originates in the mountains of eastern Turkey. It flows through

Syria and then Iraq before joining the Tigris River to form the Shatt-Al-Arab Waterway that flows into the Gulf.

Iraq and Syria protested that the cut-off would damage farmlands and force power cuts because the water flow to hydroelectric dams would be too low.

The Iraqis want an agreement that will apportion fixed flow rates for all the states along the Euphrates. The Turks don't.

But they do want a security agreement with Baghdad that would allow forces from both countries the right of hot-pursuit against Kurdish guerrillas along their 300-kilometre border.

The Kurdish militants, fighting for an independent homeland, are waging a guerrilla war against both governments.

Istanbul's Milliyet daily Friday quoted Ramadan as saying that Baghdad would accept a security accord only if Turkey signed an agreement on the Euphrates.

A 1984 security agreement was annulled last year by the Turks, who had twice launched air strikes against Kurdish bases in northern Iraq as reprisals for

guerrilla attacks.

Celbi, who was in Baghdad at the head of a Turkish delegation for preliminary meetings of the Iraq-Turkey Joint Economic and Technical Commission scheduled to start later Saturday, said the Turks will make proposals for joint utilisation of the Euphrates.

"We're ready to cooperate with our Iraqi brothers in any possible way to make use of the river and make it a bridge of peace, trust and friendship," he told the Associated Press in an interview.

Celbi expressed hope that the tenth session of the joint commission will pave the way for improved economic cooperation and trade.

Turkish exports to Iraq boomed during the 1980-88 Gulf war with Iran, averaging around \$1 billion a year.

But Baghdad's delay in repaying its \$3 billion debt to Turkey forced Ankara to suspend credits in April 1988, slashing trade to half its wartime peak.

An estimated \$2 billion has now been repaid and it is expected to be reduced to \$419

million by the end of the year.

Celbi said he hoped the two sides will be able to solve the debt and other problems so that Ankara can increase its exports to Iraq.

Turkey complains that its imports from Iraq are causing a big deficit in the trade balance between the two countries and will suggest projects in Iraq worth \$400 million to rectify the balance between them.

The Turks also hope to sign a new debt repayment timetable and a new credit line accord to enable its businessmen to export more goods to Iraq.

The Turkish government, facing severe competition in the Iraqi market, hopes to restore Iraq as its main trading partner in the Middle East.

Celbi said the Turks will propose participation in some post-war reconstruction and engineering work. Turkey's Ankara company is currently building the \$800 million Bekhma Dam in northern Iraq.

Turkey is believed to be also interested in a free trade zone on the border.

## Algerian opposition party blends liberalism with Islam

ALGIERS (R) — The opposition Algerian Renewal Party (FRA) wound up its first congress Friday night by electing as president a 40-year-old former journalist who quickly asserted his authority by expelling party dissidents.

The FRA, due to compete in the country's first free elections in June, adopted a political platform that blends economic liberalism with a modernist vision of Islam.

President Noureddine Boukrouh delivered a stinging attack on 27 years of one-party rule by the National Liberation Front (FLN) and urged members to prepare for possible legislative elections by year-end.

The FRA is presenting candidates in one-tenth of the country's municipalities and one-third of its provincial districts in June 12 local elections. A party spokesman said it had 17,000 members.

Controversy erupted when a group of delegates, one of whom shouted, "where is democracy?", contested the composition of a consultative council that is to select the party leadership.

Earlier, delegates from Guelma and Skikda in the east were expelled from the congress for "lack of discipline."

The economic platform is close to that of the government, calling for increased local and foreign investment and controls on state spending while maintaining benefits for the poor.

The party draws inspiration from Islam and Boukrouh proposed creation of a council (Arabic: Majlis Ijtihad) to bring Algerian civil law into conformity with Islamic law.

EPLF spokesman Yemane Gebre

said it had 17,000 members.

Controversy erupted when a group of delegates, one of whom shouted, "where is democracy?", contested the composition of a consultative council that is to select the party leadership.

Earlier, delegates from Guelma and Skikda in the east were expelled from the congress for "lack of discipline."

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EPLF spokesman Yemane Gebre

## Ibn Ali mixes concessions with tight grip on power

By Jonathan Wright  
Reporter

TUNIS — President Zine Al Abidine Ibn Ali of Tunisia, in a gesture characteristic of his 30-month reign, has offered his opponents a concession to keep alive hopes of change while simultaneously keeping a tight grip on the reins of power.

Ibn Ali, 53, promised in a May Day speech unspecified measures to make it easier for opposition parties to break the ruling party's monopoly of seats in parliament.

He coupled it with a warning that he alone would decide the pace and course of democratic reform "unaffected by all forms of pressure of political manoeuvring."

The promise was symbolic of a reform process which his supporters say is sincere but cautious and his critics dismiss as a facade to disguise a form of authoritarianism.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Ibn Ali took power constitutionally in November 1987 by having former President Habib Bourguiba declare unfit to rule through old age and ill health.

He based his legitimacy on promises of multiparty democracy, saying Tunisians were now mature enough to do without the paternalistic style of government which Bourguiba represented.

But his honeymoon with the country's "political class" was brief and old-style police tactics soon reemerged as a method for dealing with politicians who refused to fit in with the government's vision of democracy managed from above.

In the general elections of April 1989, the new system's first test in the field, the ruling party won all 141 seats in parliament. The government denied opposition allegations that there were widespread abuses.

Disenchanted Tunisians now say the turn of events was probably inevitable, given Ibn Ali's background as a military and security man associated with Bourguiba's one-party system.

Ibn Ali himself has said he manages the country from a computer in his private office, filled with data and with the instructions he has given to his ministers and subordinates.

He seldom ventures out of his presidential palace in the Tunis suburb of Carthage and his only visits to the provinces have been brief and unannounced, without the crowds which Bourguiba attracted when he toured the country.

Ibn Ali has never addressed the nation without a prepared text or in the colloquial language and he broke off his sole news conference, in New York last year, before it ended.

Government officials argue that the president is a committed democrat who faces resistance to change from inside the ruling Democratic Constitutional Union and a powerful Islamist movement which would undo all his democratic reforms if it came to power.

But Ibn Ali has also alienated the secular left, who might count among his allies. Three left-of-centre parties last month announced plans to form a broad democratic front to capture the middle ground between the ruling party and the Islamists.

The "unrecognised" Islamic movement Nahdha (Renaissance), whose sympathisers won 13 per cent of the popular vote in general elections in April 1989, has emerged as the only serious challenge to Ibn Ali's government.

Ruling party leaders now devote most of their speeches to virulent attacks on its alleged intentions.

One president adviser said the Nahdha had been infiltrated by Iranian-style Shi'ite Muslims and Secretary of State for Religious Affairs Ali Chebbi, the mouthpiece of official Islam, accused its leaders of posing as intermediaries with God.

Al Fajr Nahdha's weekly newspaper whose appearance is itself a concession to the movement's popularity, last week described the campaign as hysterical and gratuitous and called for a serious dialogue.

In his May Day speech Ibn Ali tried to redirect the political debate away from religion, the dominant theme back to economic issues, where the ruling party is on safer ground.

But some diplomats and political scientists say a head-on collision with the Islamic Movement may be inevitable.

"Is Ibn Ali trapped in a debate chosen by the Islamists? If so, he's in trouble because the government has no clear vision of how to reconcile Islam with modernity," said one academic.

## Collapse of Communism will weaken Islam — Egyptian writer

ALGIERS (R) — The collapse of Communism will weaken, not strengthen, the Muslim World, Egyptian writer Fahmi Howaidi has told a conference on the future of Islam.

"The Islamic World is marginalised in the new map," he argued in a paper presented Friday night.

The Third World had gained from East-West conflict by playing off the superpowers against each other, Howaidi said.

"North-South dialogue has been replaced by East-West dialogue and resources are being directed to Eastern Europe."

Howaidi is among 40 scholars and political leaders from 10 Arab countries attending the conference, which is organised by the London-based Centre for Studies on the Future of Islam.

"He said more than 90 per cent of the world's one billion Muslims live in poverty and Islamic states as a group were heavily indebted to the West and dependent on non-Islamic states for food."

Changes in Eastern Europe showed that a Western liberal model of society, based on Christian, capitalist values, was sweeping the world. Islam had yet to come up with a viable alternative, Howaidi said.

"The Islamic World enters the 21st century with a huge number of people and giant resources, but difficult economic conditions and near-total dependence on the West," Howaidi said.

"There are two choices now before Muslims: either be crushed by the Western model, or work out an independent one."

Christianity has been regenerated in Eastern Europe, he said, and while Islamic militancy grows within the Muslim World, Christianity spreads faster in Asia and Africa.

Howaidi rejected the view that the decline of Communism would make life easier for 100 million Muslims who have been under Communist rule.

He said the Soviet army repressed a Muslim nationalist uprising in Azerbaijan without protest from the West, showing that East and West may join forces to crush Islamic movements.

Earlier, leading Islamic theologians opening a conference on the future of the Islamic World Friday called on Muslims to regenerate their faith to overcome backwardness and Israeli expansionism.

Two prominent Egyptian scholars cited the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel as the latest threat to an Islamic nation that had become prey to military, cultural and economic assaults from the West.

"If we do not pull our nation out of the situation it has reverted to, and arm it psychologically, intellectually, socially and economically, then we will be lost," said one of the Egyptians, Sheikh Mohammed Ali Ghazali.

Islamic thinkers from 10 Arab countries will debate the challenges facing Islam in the four-day conference.

Fundamentalist political leaders Rachid Gannouchi of Tunisia and Hassan Turabi of Sudan are among those due to present papers.

Ghazali said the mass emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel posed a serious threat to Islam.

"The Jews, after having created the smaller Israel, have begun moving to create the greater Israel. Six Arab countries around Palestine will be destroyed, and their inhabitants will be reduced to refugees," he said.

Ghazali said Islam was passing through a phase of "intellectual infancy" marked by an obsession with superficial problems. Intellectuals had a special role to play because Islam's crisis was primarily one of thought, he said.

"The coming battle is not a military one... the battle now is in the fields of economy, information, education and culture."

Another prominent Egyptian, Sheikh Youssef Qaradawi, said despite the present crises the world's one billion Muslims should look to the future with hope because of their enormous human and economic capacities.

But he described the Islamic World as backward. "Israel has manufactured a satellite that is photographing every inch of Arab soil. And many of us are still wondering, is photography forbidden or permitted?"

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## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 77311-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
17:55	Koran
18:40	Programme review
19:45	Children programme
19:50	Football
19:55	News in Arabic
20:00	Local programme
20:05	Cultural programme
20:10	Local programme
20:15	Programme review
20:20	News in Arabic
20:25	Arabic series
20:30	Programme review
20:35	Local programme
20:40	Varieties programme
20:45	News summary in Arabic
PROGRAMME TWO	
17:55	Tel Pere Tel Film
18:15	L'ecole de l'air
19:00	News in French
19:15	French varieties
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Varieties programme
20:00	News in English
20:10	World of Puppetry
20:20	News in English
20:30	Agatha Christie's Poirot
PRAYER TIMES	
04:15	Fajr
05:41	(Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:32	Dhuhr

CHURCHES	
16:12	Ar
19:23	Maghreb
20:50	Islam
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedish, Tel. 810740	
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 634785	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Tennessen Church Tel. 622366	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 625383	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772361	
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751	
Armenian International Church Tel. 665326	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817 and 654932	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be rather cold and partly cloudy with northwesterly moderate	



## Queen Noor to visit design, trade centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein will pay an informal, working visit Sunday to the Jordan Design and Trade Centre, the commercial arm of the National Handicrafts Development Project.

During the visit, the Queen will be briefed on various lines of products now on display at the centre's new location. She will also discuss the activities in which the National Handicrafts Development Project, one of Noor Al Hussein Foundation's major

schemes, is currently engaged: product development, sales, promotion and project coordination and the new training programme planned for this year.

The National Handicrafts Development Project, largely financed by the United States Agency for International Development, seeks to professionalise handicraft marketing activities and has focused, to date, on textiles, weaving and embroidery, where the largest number of individuals are employed in Jordan's handicraft sector, a press release by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation said.



## Jordan has second highest road accident casualties

AMMAN (J.T.) — A total of 345 citizens were killed and 9,956 others injured in road accidents that occurred in Jordan in 1989, and many of those injured sustained permanent disabilities, according to the Public Security Department (PSD) Saturday.

The figures were given by Brigadier Awni Mismar, director of the Drivers and Vehicles Licensing Department in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, on the eve of Jordan's observing a national traffic day which falls Sunday.

Mismar said that despite the measures to stem the number of road accidents in Jordan, the Kingdom takes the second place in a category of nations with the highest number of road casualties.

Those countries with less than 10 deaths from road accidents for every 10,000 vehicles are considered by standards as falling within the first category group, Mismar pointed out.

He said the rate of deaths as a result of road accidents in Jordan last year stood at 14 persons for every 10,000 vehicles.

According to figures released at a seminar held in Amman in March 1990, the total number of road accidents in the Kingdom last year amounted to 18,336, less by 298 than the number of accidents in 1988 with nine fewer deaths, and 482 less injuries.

Statistics on road accidents between 1985 and 1989 showed that accidents had been on the increase with the exception of 1986 when road conditions were improved, said a paper submitted on behalf of the traffic department to the seminar.

The paper was presented by the department's Director Fathi Humud who told Petra Saturday that his men had embarked on a nation-wide traffic awareness campaign to help reduce the number of road accidents and ease traffic congestion.

"Orders have been issued to traffic policemen to prevent any car from parking on the pavements, which have been built for the pedestrians, to monitor those exceeding speed on roads with radars and fine those double-parking along streets," Humud said in his statement.

He said refrigerated trucks and all other types of lorries will be prevented from parking in residential areas because they cause a lot of noise and disturbance to the residents. "All violations will be dealt with in the strictest manner," Humud added.

The assistant PSD director for Traffic Affairs Brig. Muayyad Mubaslat told Petra that ordinary cars transporting sick people to hospital would be given priority on the road and would be allowed the same rights given to ambulances.

Mubaslat said that those who lose their driving licences can now on apply directly for a replacement at the Licensing Department rather than go through the previous tedious routine of advertising for it in the local press and reporting to the highway patrolmen and the local police stations.

A substitute driving licence, he added, can be issued in a matter of minutes from now on.

In addition, the department will shortly start distributing a driver's guidebook containing instructions on the use of roads and a summary of regulations and laws," Mubaslat added.

Over the past years, he said, the traffic department faced a real problem in controlling road traffic and road accidents, but now we are beginning to overcome this problem and have gone a long way to achieve good results.

He said that increase in public awareness of traffic matters, the work of private and public organisations to control and stem accidents on the roads and improvement in road conditions have all contributed to the department's good results.

AMMAN (J.T.) — A few thousand people are expected to walk 23 kilometres next Friday in an effort to raise funds to help medical projects for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, according to Nadia Alami, secretary of the local chapter of Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP).

The sponsored march, under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, honorary chairman of MAP in Jordan, will start at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel at 8:30 a.m., and will end at "Khirbat Abu Jaber" near Kan Zaman, at Yaddah, where a "souk baladi" (traditional bazaar) will be set up, Alami explained.

She told the Jordan Times that 2,300 people have already signed up for the walk and more are expected to show up on the morning of the scheduled walk.

"Participants can either have someone else sponsor their walk or they can pay for their participation by coming to our offices and picking up sponsor forms and buying the MAP T-shirts. Or they can show up at the Intercontinental Hotel Friday at 8 a.m. to buy their participation card and T-shirt," Alami told the Jordan Times.

This is the first official fund-raising activity for MAP since its establishment in Jordan last month.

The marchers will walk past the Third Circle to the Seventh Circle, where they will head towards the airport road to the gas station and turn off at the Abu Jaber site.

"The walk will be divided in eleven two-kilometre stations, walkers will collect a new card at each station," Alami said.

"They can walk as much as they want, but the minimum distance is two kilometres in order to get at least the first card."

The participants must all carry the cards in order to use the facilities available, Alami explained, adding that free food and drinks will be provided along the route at every station.

"Buses and shittles will also be available to transport people either back to the hotel or to the souk," she said.

In addition, an ambulance will be nearby at all times in case of emergency, and police will be around to ensure safety from traffic.

"When the participants reach the destination, at approximately 11:30, a souk designed like the bazaar of old Jerusalem will be set up where they can buy all sorts of homemade traditional Arabic foods, including pickles and cheese. There will also be fresh vegetable stands and the people can have a light lunch, such as hamburgers, falafel and shawarma sandwiches," Alami said.

The souk will open free of charge to the public (walkers and non-walkers) at 11 and run until 7 p.m. that day, where Alami said, there will be some Jordanian TV celebrities entertaining the public.

"All the funds raised will go to our medical projects for Palestinians living under Israeli occupation where our work is concentrated," Alami said.

Since MAP's establishment, as a non-political, humanitarian charity organisation in Britain after the massacres of Sabra and Shatila in Lebanon in 1982, over 50 medical projects were initiated by the organisation in all areas of the occupied territories.

Voluntary medical teams for MAP comprise orthopaedic surgeons, neurosurgeons, neurologists, emergency surgeons, specialised nurses and physiotherapists who train Palestinian medical staff in Arab hospitals and health centres there.

MAP also provides medical equipment needed in the health centres, Alami explained.

Dr. Rafiq Hussein, director of MAP in London, told the Jordan Times during a recent visit to Jordan that medical help is now one of the most important things needed for Palestinians in the occupied territories.

"The Israeli army now aims at seriously wounding in an attempt to handicap the Palestinians participating in the uprising. The shooting is mostly in the head and back-bone so as to paralyse them; so the victims need constant treatment and therapy as a result," Hussein said.

Participating in the sponsored walk is Dr. Swee Chai Ang, orthopaedic surgeon who witnessed the massacres of Sabra and Shatila and documented her testimonies in her book "From Beirut to Jerusalem."

Ang will also deliver a lecture at the Professional Associations Complex on the evening of May 12 on her experience in the Gaza Strip during the uprising.

Those interested in participating in the fund-raising walk on Friday can contact MAP on telephone 61065 or visit the offices at the Riyad Centre at Third Circle.

## MAP organises walk to raise funds for Palestinians

By Sama Atiyeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN (J.T.) — A total of 318 limited-income families are threatened with displacement in the wake of a court order asking them to evict the homes where they have been living since 1948.

A report in Al-Dustour Arabic daily said the 318 poor families live in 300 homes built in Lawzieh district near Ras Al Ain in the heart of Amman, but a court has ruled that the 34-dunum land on which their houses had been erected belongs to other owners who are demanding eviction.

According to the report, water and electricity supplies have been cut to these homes in accordance with a court order which is being carried out in the presence of police officers.

The residents said the land owners were demanding JD 90,000 for each dunum of land to make it impossible for the present residents to hold on to the disputed property.

The report said the verdict issued by the Amman First Instance Court was approved by the Court of Appeal and the Court of Cassation, and eviction was now inevitable unless the government made other arrangements.

Al-Dustour also reported that a building near the old market place downtown Amman was to be pulled down to make way for street expansions.

The report says the building houses several stores whose owners have been occupying it for 30 years. It said the merchants and store owners had refused to receive an order from the Amman municipality to leave the premises within 48 hours to allow for municipal workers to start demolishing the building.

The report said several merchants had sent cables of protest to Prime Minister Mudar Badran, stating that the stores were the only means of livelihood for them and their families.

Parliament member Mansour Murad, who met with the merchants, voiced support for their cause and said the eviction would only increase the number of unemployed people in Jordan; he demanded that the Greater Amman Municipality offer the merchants substitute stores before demolition begins.

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan National Shipping Lines Company (JNSLC) last year collected JD 3,229,758 in gross profits from its operations and distributed dividends at the rate of 30 per cent to the shareholders, the company Managing Director Yusef Al-Tal announced here Saturday.

Addressing a press conference, Tal said the company made remarkable achievements in the 1980s and helped the Kingdom earn badly needed hard currency.

The past 10 years presented the company with numerous challenges due to fluctuations in trade and maritime transport on the one hand and freight rates on the other, he said.

Tal, who was speaking at the company's tenth anniversary, announced that last year the company succeeded in launching a new maritime route in cooperation with the North Yemen shipping company for the transportation of containers from European ports to Agaba and Nweibeh in Sinai.

Referring to the company's fleet of vessels, Tal said the company now owns two 13,000-tonne vessels: Muta and Bader, bought in 1982 and 1983 and two 22,000 tonne vessels: Hittin and Karamah, with the latter two mainly used to transport phosphate and potash.

A total of 733 million cubic metres of water is now distributed annually for municipal, industrial, domestic and agricultural use, up from 464 million cubic metres in the 1980s, Bilhel told the opening session of a six-day regional seminar on Sustainable Rural Water Supply Development which opened in Amman Saturday.

## 318 families to be evicted from Lawzieh district homes

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AMMAN (J.T.) — Health Minister Mohammad Adadbeh Al-Zaben left for Geneva Saturday and said he will attend the opening of the World Health Organisation's (WHO) 43rd meeting due to take place Sunday.

"The meeting is to discuss the killer disease AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) and breast feeding among a wide range of topics of concern to all nations," Zaben said in a statement before departure.

During his stay in Geneva, Zaben said he would attend an extraordinary meeting of the Arab health ministers council to discuss inter-Arab cooperation in means of combating infectious diseases.

## Shipping company boosts profits

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## Jordan moves to face water shortages

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan expects to face sharp shortages of water supply in the near future and is turning its attention to the prospects of benefiting from non-traditional water resources like recycling treated waste water to be used in farming, desalination of water and the utilisation of water to be collected from Yarmouk River in Al Wahdah dam, according to Ministry of Water and Irrigation Secretary-General Mustafa Al-Bilhel.

A total of 733 million cubic metres of water is now distributed annually for municipal, industrial, domestic and agricultural use, up from 464 million cubic metres in the 1980s, Bilhel told the opening session of a six-day regional seminar on Sustainable Rural Water Supply Development which opened in Amman Saturday.

Sponsored by the World Health Organisation's (WHO) regional Centre for Environmental Health Activities (CEHA) which is based in Amman, the seminar is focusing attention on various strategies for the development of water supplies and rural schemes and the role of the local communities in providing backing for such projects in their respective regions.

The seminar, which is being held in cooperation with the Economic Development Institution (EDI) of the World Bank, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and the Water Authority of Jordan, is attended by 30 engineers and specialists from 14 countries in the Near East region.

"Nearly 97 per cent of the total population of Jordan now receives water supplies from networks, up from 67 per cent in the early 1980s," Bilhel told the meeting.

He attributed these increases to the population growth, and expanding agricultural and industrial projects, but he said water resources are becoming scarcer each year, and financial funds for planning new projects are meagre.

He said proper rationalisation of water use should be implemented and underground water resources should be better utilised.

The session was opened by Health Minister Mohammad Adadbeh Al-Zaben

## Peace march to go ahead

(Continued from page 1)

support for the Palestinian uprising and the Palestinian people's quest for an end to Israeli occupation and the restoration of their inalienable rights, including the right to an independent state on their national soil; a call on Israel for the initiation of immediate negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and mobilisation of international efforts to push for a just, comprehensive settlement in the Middle East based on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as enshrined in the various Arab summit and United Nations resolutions as well as the declarations by the Palestine National Council.

"How can anyone defy or challenge such a noble cause?" asked the spokesman.

## Panel on charter

(Continued from page 1)

at the end of the meeting.

The commission members, added the statement, have agreed to set up a bureau chaired by the commission chairman and his deputies and the commission rapporteurs with a secretarial office which will employ staff to carry out the administrative functions.

## S. African extremists cool

(Continued from page 1)

The two sides said they would establish a "working group" to try to resolve obstacles to full constitutional negotiations.

## Rabin fears

(Continued from page 1)

Bank for 29 months.

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The bureau will meet at the instructions of the commission chairman to follow up work by the various sub-committees, the statement added.

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## WHAT'S GOING ON EXHIBITION

• Art exhibition by Houria Al Iraqi at the Royal Cultural Centre.

### Bazaar

• Charity bazaar displaying brass and woodworks, ceramics, photos and paintings depicting the Jordanian environment and Islamic and cultural books at Al 'Awda Club, Zarga.

### Lecture

• Lecture, in Arabic, on "Cinema Criticism in Jordan" by Hameed Abu Ghassab at the British Council — 6:00 p.m.

### Acrobats

• Chinese acrobats show at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

### Al Ruwished gets new hospital

AMMAN (Petra) — National Medical Institution (NMI) acting Director General Na'el Al Ajlouni will open Monday Al Ruwished hospital in the eastern desert region. The hospital, the only one in the region, will serve the region's citizens and travellers on Amman-Baghdad highway. NMI Public Relations and Information Director Kayed Hijazi said the hospital was provided with modern equipment and first aid centre, X-ray section and a pharmacy.

### Iraqi university delegation due here

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation representing Baghdad University's Faculty of Pharmacy will arrive Thursday in Amman in response to an invitation by the University of Jordan. The University of Jordan's department of cultural relations said that it had prepared for the visiting delegation a programme that includes visits to pharmaceutical institutions and several archaeological and touristic sites. The visit by the Iraqi delegation which includes 40 students and a number of teaching staff, aims at enhancing and promoting the various fields of cooperation between the two universities.

### YWCA prepares for tennis games

AMMAN (Petra) — The Young Women Christian Association (YWCA) will organise a spring tennis tournament between May 9 and 18 at the YWCA. The tournament is open to adults over 21 years and is for mixed doubles, men's doubles and ladies' doubles games. Registration deadline is May 7.

### Science exhibition opens at Mu'ta

KARAK (Petra) — A scientific exhibition was opened Saturday at Mu'ta University. The exhibition, which is organised by the university annually, aims at acquainting school students with experiments contained in the school curricula in fields such as mechanics, electricity, physics, biology and computer science. The ten-day exhibition was opened by the university's vice-president for planning and development affairs.

### Computer society elects officials

AMMAN (J.T.) — The general committee of the Jordan Computer Society has elected a new administrative committee for 1990-1992. Faleh Al Qudsi was the winner of the largest number of votes cast by the 190 members who voted. The Jordan Computer Society represents 30 companies and has 450 members. The new administrative committee includes Said Shuqum, Hussein Al Qawasmeb, Hazem Milhem, Hisham Barghouti, Marwan Bataineh and Ghazi Al Qeront.

### University plans Scientific Day

AMMAN (Petra) — The 10th Scientific Day of the University of Jordan's Faculty of Medicine will be held next Monday. Member of the faculty's scientific research committee Samih Abul Ragheb said the Scientific Day, which will be opened by the university president, includes 20 research presentations in medicine. The activities of the first Arab calligraphy week will open at the university next Saturday. The week, which is organised by the university's Arab Calligraphy Club on the occasion of the Kingdom's Independence Day, includes an exhibition by Jordanian calligraphers featuring documentary films and awards and trophies to winners in last year's Arab calligraphy competition.



## Jordan Times

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## Re-consider school vacations

SECONDARY and elementary students have just concluded more than a two-week vacation which is just one month away from the end of the school year. Whoever thought up this long break in the scholastic year at this time of year needs his judgement re-examined. There is no discernable justification for sacrificing moderate weather conditions in May in favour of starting the scholastic year too early in the sweltering heat of August, or end it too late in June. There was a time when school breaks in Jordan were more in tune with Jordanian weather conditions and more consistent with school breaks elsewhere in the Middle East region. This is not to mention the marked discrepancy between school and university vacations which threw a wrench into family planning for the summer.

Many educationalists have voiced concern at the 1988 abrupt changes in school vacation periods which were introduced by the previous government. It was pointed out then that Jordan ought to be prepared to play a regional educational role just like Lebanon used to do. And to perform that role, which incidentally also has an economic dimension, our policymakers need to think regionally instead of parochially. Clearly the current programme for school breaks is out of tune with regional policies and practices and as such calls for a quick rectification. This is then the right time to announce a new policy on such an important subject. In this vein it would be a good idea to canvass the opinion of teachers and students on this matter instead of leaving it up to few officials who may or may not be well versed in all the dimensions of the issue. And what better time to start this process of reviewing this subject than now and prior to the end of the school year? After two years of trial and error in this field, all concerned have now ample feedback on the 1988 decision to change school vacation times. Such findings need to be examined thoroughly and above all democratically in order to best serve Jordanian students' and their families' overall interests.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i daily on Saturday warned the public against hostile rumours being spread about by the Israeli enemy, and said that rumours can be an efficient tool in the hands of enemies serving as part of the psychological war against the Arab Nation. The paper said that unity within the Jordanian family and awareness on the part of individuals can thwart any plot in the form of rumours directed against Jordan. The present democratic atmosphere in the Kingdom and the keenness on the part of the Jordanian citizens to foil Israel's conspiracies are guarantees for the Jordanian people in the face of hostile Zionist actions, said the paper. With clear reference to Israel's latest rumour about the arrest of an army officer in Jordan for his alleged dealings with the enemy, the paper said that the army, like all other executive, legislative and judicial institutions in the Kingdom can be counted on as reliable, and a source of pride for all Arabs. The paper said that Israel and the enemies of the Arab Nation have clearly resorted to the rumours as the last "arrow" with which they can attack this nation.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily expresses the view that the Jordanian people and the Arab Nation at large should not organise a peace march to the Jordan River bridges as professional unions are now planning to do. Tareq Masarweh points out that Israel and the United States do not understand the language of dialogue and appeal which the Arabs have been adopting ever since they lost their Palestinian land. The writer notes that the longer the Arabs kept talking about peace and begging the United States, the European Community and others to come to their aid, the more stubborn their Israeli enemy became. Masarweh reminds the Arabs that Israel wants all of Palestine to remain as the land of Israel, and therefore, the Arabs should consider seeking all of Palestine for the Palestinians, and never to surrender or to resort to meek methods for regaining their rights in their homeland. He says the Arabs should not act as if Palestine is out of their concern and it is for others to save it for them, but should rather take action in practice and not in theory. He says the Arabs want to regain control of their legitimate land in the Alhaz, Iskandaroun and Palestine; and no less than that demand should be sufficient because there is no other choice.

Al Dastour daily on Saturday commented on Israel's adamant position with regard to the construction of settlements on Arab lands in Palestine. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has just announced his intention to set up 14 new settlements on Arab lands and to seek United States' help to get millions of dollars to settle Jewish immigrants on them, the paper noted. At the same time, we hear some voices in the U.S. administration denouncing the construction of Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories, which totally contradicts what is actually happening in Palestine. The paper noted that had it not been for American constant support and help to the Israelis, they could have never pursued their settlement programmes and never declared their intention of absorbing 300,000 Jews annually in Palestine. Political circles in the United States are clearly exercising hypocrisy and underhand dealings with the Arabs at a time when the U.S. administration provides the Israelis with the means to maintain their occupation of Arab land and to settle more Jews in the occupied territory, the paper pointed out.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

# Exchange rate, inflation stabilised

By Dr. Fehed Feneh

UNTIL the economic crisis of 1988, Jordan used to enjoy a stable currency for many years. From 1951 to 1968 the Jordan dinar (JD) was pegged to the Sterling pound at 1 JD = 1 Sterling pound. After the 14 per cent devaluation of the Sterling in 1968, the dinar was pegged to the dollar at 1 JD = \$2.80. When the dollar was devalued in 1971 by 10 per cent, the JD maintained its value and became equal to \$3.11. And when the dollar became volatile, the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) in 1974 shifted to the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) at 1 JD = SDR 2.579.

The dinar continued to be pegged to SDR's irrespective of the domestic inflation rate which was running at slightly higher rate than the weighted average of the countries where

the SDR components originated. This resulted in overvaluation of the JD, which started to accumulate over the years. By 1986 the IMF experts estimated that the dinar was around 20 per cent overvalued. The government refused to devalue. The loss of competitiveness in the export market was compensated by generous Arab financial aid, extensive foreign borrowing and the consumption of the CBJ reserves.

Until mid 1986 the variation of the exchange value of the JD against SDR was not allowed to exceed 2.25 per cent up or down. But since the CBJ started to reduce the exchange rate of the JD at 1 per cent a month. People did not feel it because they usually think in terms of dollars and the dollar itself was depreciating. The re-

sult was higher prices for other foreign currencies especially the German mark and the Japanese yen.

The creeping devaluation was too little and too late to make the adjustment. But 1988 the confidence in the dinar was deeply shaken. People started to speculate against the JD. Capital flight became more active and the reserves of the CBJ dropped to almost zero. By October 10, 1988, CBJ closed its foreign exchange window, and floated the JD. In effect CBJ was unable to protect the old fixed exchange rate or, for that matter, any rate. The JD took a dive.

Since Aug. 6, 1989, CBJ restored control and was able to support the JD and improve its exchange rate gradually from \$1 = JD 0.88 to \$1 = JD 0.675 by the end of Febru-

ary 1990. Since then JD stabilised.

The IMF experts believe that the current exchange rate of the JD is realistic, or even slightly undervalued, but some analysts in the country believe that CBJ may not be able to protect the stability of the JD for long in an atmosphere of high domestic inflation. The current policy is that exchange rate will hold at the current rate, at least through 1991. Later on, the exchange rate has to respond to the relative inflation.

Inflation rate was high during the seventies and early eighties, when the economy was growing fast, fuelled by petrodollars pouring on the country from oil rich Arab countries and remittances from 300,000 Jordanian expatriates working in the Gulf states.

Recession started in 1982, when oil prices started to decline and Middle East economies began to retreat. Inflation slowed down gradually to zero in 1986 and to minus 0.2 per cent in 1987. The stability of domestic prices was possible due to local recession on the one hand which reduced demand, and the strong dinar which lowered the cost of imports from around 50 per cent of the contents of consumption and investments on the other. However, the inflation was ignited by the drop in exchange rate. Prices jumped by 10.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1988, an annual rate of over 42.5 per cent. Prices continued to rise all through 1989.

As far as the future is concerned, the official projection for inflation during 1990 is 10 to 12 per cent as projected by

the IMF programme and confirmed by the minister of finance. However, independent economists think that the actual inflation rate may be higher (above 15 per cent). They accept the fact that if the exchange rate continued to stabilise, the inflation rate will be much lower, but they point out the extremely high rates in inflation recorded during the last three months of 1989, and did not subside in the first quarter of 1990.

It is agreed that inflation in Jordan is inspired by costs of imports (cost push). However the overall connection was that inflation follows the lead of exchange rate. Every percentage point rise in foreign exchange against the JD resulted in at least half a percentage point in the domestic level of prices.

## NATO raises the stakes in power play for Europe's future

By Nicholas Doughty  
Reuter

BRUSSELS — NATO, dismissed by many as a relic of the cold war, has raised the stakes dramatically in its bid to remain a dominant force in the future of Europe.

Alliance foreign ministers agreed at a meeting May 3 to scrap controversial plans to modernise short-range nuclear missiles and artillery, took a tough line with the Soviet Union on German unification and arms control and mapped out a course to transform their organisation.

"NATO is preparing for the future...clearly, this alliance is on the move," Secretary-General Manfred Woerner told a news conference. "The alliance is taking advantage of the historic opportunity to move beyond confrontation to cooperation."

But NATO, founded in 1949, and held together through the years by massive Soviet defence spending, faces tough competition as it seeks to remain the linchpin for transatlantic ties and take a leading role in shaping Europe's future.

The 12-nation European Community (EC), gathering its forces for political and monetary union, is hoping to take on more of a role in security issues.

Then there is the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which lays out guidelines on human rights, economic issues and security for all European and North American states, except Albania.

"It is our hope and belief that these institutions can act in a

complementary, rather than competitive, way," U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said May 3. Whether or not his hopes are fulfilled, NATO is keen to convince the peoples of its 16 nations that it is now on the political offensive and dispel the perception that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev makes the running on arms control.

The decision to drop modernisation of the ageing Lance missiles, mostly based in West Germany, had been widely expected because of the arrival of democracy in Eastern Europe, the prospect of German unification and the reduced Soviet threat.

But the move had not been expected so soon.

It also put an end to major and long-standing disagreements on short-range nuclear forces (SNF) within NATO that, exactly one year ago, erupted in an embarrassing row at a summit.

The ministers said they were prepared to talk with Moscow on cutting remaining SNF in Europe as soon as an agreement on reducing conventional forces in Europe (CFE) is signed. Previously, they had insisted that the agreement would have to be implemented first.

But they took an uncompromising line with the Soviet Union, rejecting any suggestions that they should soften their approach while Gorbachev tries to save his ruined economy and deal with ethnic and nationalist unrest.

They agreed that a united Germany should be a full member of the Western alliance, dismissing Moscow's proposals that it should be neutral. "This is unacceptable to us," Woerner said. Both he and Baker said they

were optimistic that Moscow would come round to their point of view in talks on the issue.

By wrapping a united Germany, occupying a key strategic position in Europe, into the Western alliance, NATO will be able to claim political success and a continued role.

Woerner accused the Soviet Union of "foot-dragging" in the Vienna CFE talks. "We want to urge the Soviets to get on with it," he said.

Moreover, ministers agreed that there would be no CSCE summit later this year, something which Moscow has pressed hard, unless a CFE agreement is signed.

They also mapped out a series of meetings during the course of the year that would determine the alliance's future, giving it a more political role and revising military strategies that had once seemed as solid as the Berlin Wall.

There will be a NATO summit meeting in London, probably in late June or early July.

Defence ministers are due to meet in Canada next week to discuss the alliance's new nuclear strategy, likely to be based on air-launched missiles and bombs in future, and start preparing for SNF negotiations with Moscow.

They will meet again at the end of May to talk about conventional arms and NATO foreign ministers will gather again in Scotland next month.

Woerner, who flies to Washington next week for a meeting with U.S. President George Bush, is also due to visit Moscow, Prague and Warsaw in the next few months — the first NATO secretary-general ever to visit Warsaw Pact capitals.

## Gibraltar looks for a place in new Europe

By Keith Grant  
Reuter

GIBRALTAR — Europe's last colony is worried about getting left behind in a continent whose political map is changing fast.

The tiny British colony of Gibraltar, occupying 2.75 square miles on the southern tip of Spain, is becoming an anachronism despite its strategic location. It is also fighting a reputation as a haven for dubious business deals — allegations which it denies.

Spain's Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordenez complained recently that Gibraltar was a cancer on the continent and warned "there cannot be a common house with a colony in Europe."

Coded by Spain in 1713, the rock of Gibraltar lost its military value after 1945, and Britain's decision to cut the 1,800 man garrison by 700 next year will make a big dent in the service-oriented economy.

Chief Minister Joe Bossano is aware his mandate ends in 1992, the same year Europe becomes a single market, and that he has little time to prepare it for the new competitive era.

"We have to bring Gibraltar up to the standards of the rest of Western Europe," Bossano, a former building worker with a degree in economics, said in a recent interview.

Since he was elected in a landslide victory two years ago Bossano has begun an ambitious development programme he hopes will help project Gibraltar as a trading and financial centre for Europe. His efforts have helped deposits triple since 1988.

The Socialist leader has tightened financial legislation follow-

ing a scandal in Gibraltar two years ago, and is shaking up the rock's sleepy civil service by halving the highest-paid jobs and closing down departments.

Another priority, he says, will be to clean up Gibraltar's rather seedy appearance, a situation that puts off visitors and has sparked a campaign by a local heritage trust to try to improve public awareness about the environment.

Gibraltar at times resembles a bazaar, a strange polyglot mix of djellaba-clad Moroccans jostling with Jews, Spaniards and British expatriates along streets that could have been plucked from an English provincial town.

Bossano, himself of Spanish extraction, is a fierce defender of Gibraltar's status quo, and says he will not give up one inch of it despite talks between Madrid and London that began in 1985.

Britain says it will not give up the colony against the wishes of its citizens, and no local politician dares to suggest any kind of agreement with Spain.

"On the few occasions that an understanding with Spain has been suggested public reaction has been violent," said Louis Triay, a prominent Gibraltar lawyer.

Gibraltar's associate membership of the European Community has not smoothed relations with Spain. If anything it has just made life more complicated for Brussels.

The territorial dispute held up an EC accord on liberalising air traffic for six months in 1987 as Spain did not recognise Gibraltar as a British airport. The impasse was resolved only when Britain and Spain agreed joint use of the airport.

Bossano has nonetheless blocked the accord, even though it could lead to Spanish investment in airport expansion, seeing it as a first step to losing sovereignty. "I am in the business of stopping Spain from taking Gibraltar," he said.

He would like to expand the airport to open links with Berlin and other European centres but Gibraltar is currently excluded from the EC air transport agreement, a ruling he is disputing in the EC courts.

Airport expansion would attract much-needed capital, a goal made harder by Spanish allegations of drugs smuggling, money laundering and cigarettes contraband, which Gibraltarians see as an attempt to discredit the rock as a viable community.

Officials here admit contraband in cigarettes is blatant and say an estimated \$400,000 worth a day are smuggled into Spain.

Drugs smuggling directly through the rock is relatively small, but Spanish officials complain that Gibraltar-registered speedboats are used to transport large quantities of hashish from Morocco to the Costa del Sol. Drugs and money laundering loomed large in the last round of talks between Britain and Spain in Madrid last February.

"We have investigated about 30 cases of financial wrongdoing alleged in the Spanish press and haven't found any evidence yet," said Bossano.

British Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd said then his Spanish counterpart had produced no firm evidence to back allegations of shady dealings, but did agree to include Gibraltar in an anti-drugs agreement signed with Spain last year.

## LETTERS

To the Editor

## Let it be

BEAR with me for a minute. Transcend all the existing norms and realities and let your creativeness guide you into the innermost tantalising figments of your imagination. Picture this future delineation and give me your honest and unbiased opinion.

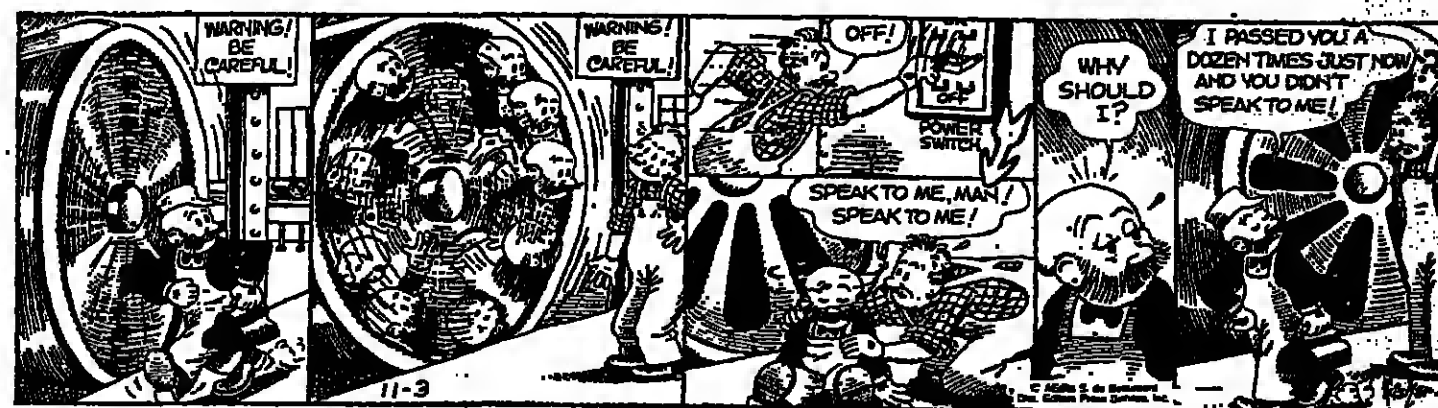
The year is 2010, a just peace is dominating our once troubled and volatile region. The Arabs are united under one umbrella, their economy flourishing and the future for our future generations looks bright and promising. The Palestinian people are exercising their political rights and are energetically busy in building a democratic confederacy. Israel's foremost concern of securing a safe border is vanished, now that peace prevails. Joint Arab Israeli projects well on their way to bear fruition. Agricultural development and cooperation in Sudan is ensuring a source of food for the region. Petrochemical industries supply the region with all the necessary products. Scientific research into medical fields is on the verge of a major breakthrough. The space programme involving all the "Middle East Community" countries is in rivalry if not exceeding many existing space schemes. A marvellous coexisting symbiosis, combining the technological advancement of Israel and the zeal and affluence of the Arabs. The situation is now clear. The Middle East has emerged into a great power that is to a far extent, self-sufficient and prosperous, where there is uniformity of interests and tranquility of mind. People live in harmony irrespective of their various creeds. Islam, Christianity and Judaism preached complementary doctrines that are sufficient to ensure a peaceful coexistence. Now that you comprehended the picture, I ask you, can this be achieved? Is it in the interest of our children or is it fallacious?

By the same token, I ask you to delve into the abyss and imagine another possible vision. The year is 1991. People are nervously discussing the apocalypse as if it is around the corner. And they could be right, for the weapons of ultimate destruction are to our right and left. The Israeli ballistic missiles are launched, allowing few minutes prior to a total annihilation of any neighbouring country. Meanwhile, a retaliatory strike is to shower Tel Aviv with a highly toxic gas. Where are our children going to hide? Can it be avoided? Or is it a necessity? Ponder for a while, both situations are possible probabilities. Yet the first is very difficult to accomplish, while the latter is as easy as pressing the button. The road to peace is long and laborious, nevertheless quite fruitful.

Alfred Einstein was once asked, "how will the third world war be fought?" "I don't know about the third", the visionary scientist replied, "but the fourth will surely be fought with stones."

All Mathias  
Amman

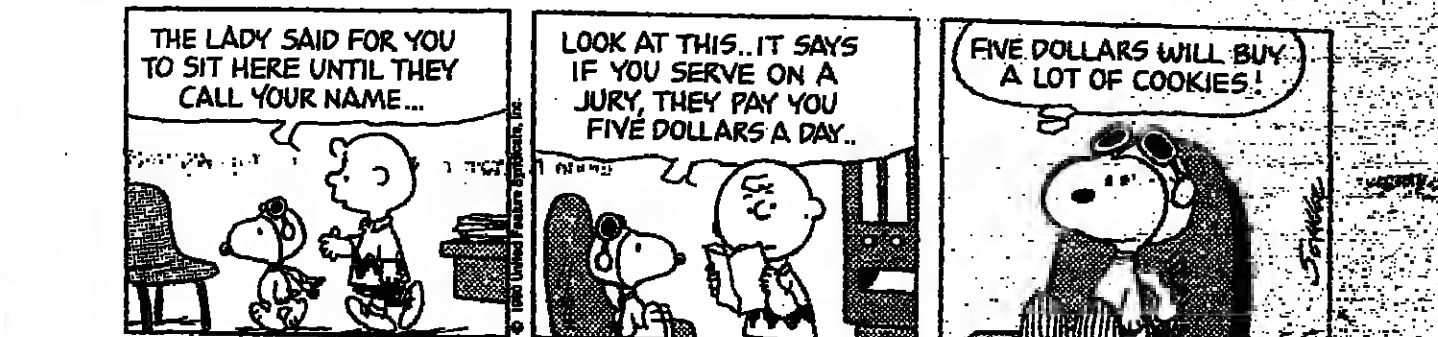
## Mutt'n'Jeff



## Andy Capp



## Peanuts



Handwritten signature in Arabic script.



LA SEMAINE DE

Suleiman Sweiss

L'Etablissement médical en mauvaise santé

Il est presque certain qu'un projet-loi concernant la dissolution de l'Etablissement médical (EM) sera présenté par le gouvernement à la prochaine session parlementaire extraordinaire, prévue pour le 15 mai. Il y a un mois, le directeur de l'EM, le docteur Abdul Salem Majali, a présenté sa démission. Son adjoint, le docteur Naef Aljouni a pris sa succession il y a quelques jours. C'est le directeur de l'EM depuis sa création, il y a moins de deux ans. Lors de la démission du Dr Majali, un commentateur de notre confrère "Al-Rai" a constaté que la mort de l'EM était imminente.



Nous passons en revue tous ces faits pour illustrer la confusion qui règne autour de l'institution. Sa brève histoire constitue un bel exemple des décisions hâtives et précipitées prises par les gouvernements avant avril 1989.

Rappelons-nous: l'idée d'unifier les hôpitaux et les services médicaux offerts par le ministère de la Santé, l'armée et les universités, est née en avril 1988. En juin, une loi créant l'EM était précipitamment adoptée par le Parlement. Début juillet, l'Etablissement médical entra en fonction. Le sujet n'avait pas été suffisamment discuté, ni pris en considération l'opposition de l'Association des médecins.

Officiellement, la création de l'EM a été justifiée par le besoin de coordonner les différents secteurs du service public et de réduire les dépenses de l'Etat dans le domaine de la santé. Sur le terrain, le nouvel organisme s'est traduit par des changements de structures et par des règlements administratifs déroutants. Dès la première année, le budget de l'EM a été fixé à 80 millions de dinars, alors que celui du ministère ne dépassait pas les 48 millions. A peine fondé, l'EM a été accusé de « gaspillage », à cause notamment de son luxueux et gigantesque siège loué à Shmeisani. On l'a également accusé d'être la concrétisation des recommandations de la Banque mondiale, transmises au gouvernement jordanien début 1988.

Ambiguïté, accusations, doutes, mauvaise gestion: voilà comment l'institution est arrivée à la situation actuelle. Ce qui importe, au-delà de l'« épisode EM », c'est d'examiner les répercussions de la politique de santé sur la population.

Il est indéniable que le niveau général de la santé s'est amélioré dans le pays depuis quinze ans. L'accès aux soins s'est démocratisé, permettant aux plus pauvres d'en bénéficier à des tarifs presque symboliques. Résultat: les hôpitaux et les centres sanitaires du ministère ont connu une forte surcharge, qui s'est répercutée sur la qualité de ces organismes.

En 1986, lorsque la crise économique battait son plein, on a commencé à chercher le moyen de réduire les dépenses du budget. Dans le même temps, l'idée de faire payer les frais des soins par le patient a fait son chemin. Pour la fois, le « projet EM » et faire avaler ce changement radical de politique médicale, on l'a liée à un autre projet, dit de « l'assurance sanitaire totale ». Au lieu d'étudier profondément les différents points de vue, le gouvernement de Zeid Rifai a vite installé l'EM avant de s'assurer de son financement. Les déclarations faisant état d'une gestion de l'EM sur des « bases commerciales » ont confirmé les craintes de médecine d'urgence payée au prix fort. Or, faut-il rappeler que plus de la moitié des Jordanien(ne)s ne sont couverts par aucune assurance sociale ou médicale?

Le « problème de financement » a été avancé comme la raison directe de la démission du Dr Majali, pourtant réputé un homme compétent. Mais qui ne connaît pas les difficultés financières du gouvernement? La disparition de l'Etablissement semble donc fatale.

Il est encore un peu tôt pour le confirmer. Le Parlement aura en effet le dernier mot. Autant s'attendre à des débats houleux sur le sujet, car la condamnation de l'expérience de l'EM va peut-être marquer un tournant dans la politique envers les établissements publics en général.

Le centre jordanien d'enseignement artistique

Pionnier de l'art contemporain

Né il y a 24 ans à Amman, le centre d'enseignement artistique (\*) est incontestablement à l'origine du mouvement artistique moderne en Jordanie. En témoignent les nombreux artistes du pays qui sont d'anciens élèves du centre. Aujourd'hui le CEA compte quelque 304 étudiants, mais fait face à de sérieux problèmes matériels.

En 1966, le peintre jordanien Mehana Derra réussit à convaincre les responsables du myaume de fonder un centre d'enseignement des Beaux-Arts. Au mois de septembre de la même année son souhait se réalisait: pour la première fois en Jordanie, un Centre d'enseignement artistique (CEA) voyait le jour, offrant d'emblée des cours de musique, de théâtre, d'art plastique, d'une manière académique et scientifique.

Le but initial du CEA, dont il ne s'est jamais départi depuis, était de propager la conscience artistique et d'aider quiconque le désirait à développer ses dons, grâce à un enseignement moderne, aux normes internationales. L'avènement de ce centre d'un nouveau genre attira rapidement un nombre important d'artistes aussi bien que des débutants, se lançant avec enthousiasme, liberté et fraternité dans l'aventure. Ils développèrent le centre, alors installé dans les locaux de l'actuel centre américain, près du troisième cercle sud du djebel Amman.

Le CEA est aujourd'hui considéré comme le myaume, le pionnier du mouvement artistique moderne en Jordanie. Son premier directeur fut le musicien renommé Youssef Khachan. Ses assistants: dix académiciens, chargés d'assurer un enseignement de qualité.

« Garçons et filles, nous avons travaillé ensemble, dans un climat amical, sans sentir de grande différence entre professeurs et étudiants », se souvient Mamoun Zohien, qui fut le premier élève de l'institut. « C'est un lieu où l'on a passé nos loisirs à faire quelque chose de constructif », ajoute-t-il.

Subventionnées par l'Etat, les études n'ont pas été une charge. L'adhésion était ouverte à tous sans qu'il soit nécessaire de posséder un diplôme, de nombreux Jordanien(ne)s, de milieux sociaux très différents, ont pu exercer leur sens artistique. A vrai dire, beaucoup ont poursuivi leurs études ensuite, notamment à l'étranger, et sont aujourd'hui devenus artistes accomplis. Parmi eux, certains sont devenus professeurs, tel Mamoun Zohien ou Youssef Baddawi, qui enseignent respectivement la composition et le dessin dans les locaux actuels du CEA, à Wadi Saqra.

Ce dévouement s'est révélé nécessaire pour faire face à l'affluence des artistes en herbes et des amateurs d'art. Le CEA se devait donc de s'agrandir. Aujourd'hui, il se compose de trois départements, répartis sur trois étages. L'un accueille les arts plastiques (peinture, graphisme, sculpture, céramique et calligraphie arabe), dix enseignants de niveau académique assurent la formation de 80 élèves disposant d'un matériel ad hoc. Le second est consacré à l'enseignement théâtral, depuis la réalisation, jusqu'à l'habillage en passant par la prise de son. Vingt quatre étudiants s'y perfectionnent sous la conduite de six professeurs. Enfin, le troisième étage a été réservé à la musique, matière la plus prisée: 200 enfants et adultes y pratiquent avec 12 enseignants, qui le piano, qui le violon, qui le violoncelle, qui le



Années 1960: les débuts du CEA...

que le centre tente de mettre, le plus souvent possible, gratuitement à la portée des musiciens.

Aux quelque 304 élèves, que le centre accueille du samedi au jeudi entre 15h00 et 18h00, viennent s'en ajouter autant en été. Ces derniers choisissent de consacrer leurs vacances à leur bobby. « Je pense que le centre joue un rôle important dans la vie culturelle mais aussi sociale des Jordanien(ne)s, particulièrement des jeunes, estime Hazem Rifai, le directeur du CEA. Notre rôle principal ne consiste pas à former des artistes mais plutôt d'aider les

gens, dès l'âge de cinq ans, à étudier les arts et à faire de leurs loisirs un plaisir constructif et enrichissant.

Chaque année, au mois de novembre, le CEA organise une exposition des travaux de ses étudiants au centre culturel royal. Il offre aussi à ces derniers l'occasion de participer à ces manifestations internationales, comme les expositions de dessins d'enfants. En musique, le centre peut s'enorgueillir d'avoir formé quelques uns des plus grands musiciens du royaume, tel que Amer Madi, qui aujourd'hui dirige son

propre orchestre, nu encore Antoine Chamoun, lui aussi à la tête d'une formation instrumentale. Le théâtre n'est pas en reste. Les meilleurs acteurs et actrices du pays sont pour la plupart d'anciens étudiants du CEA. Le centre pense aussi à l'avenir. Depuis 6 mois, l'atelier musical met sur pied une chorale d'enfants. « Nous espérons qu'elle donnera de bons résultats », souligne Hazem Rifai.

Nombreux sont ceux qui aujourd'hui suggèrent la transformation du centre en Académie des Beaux-Arts. Ses responsables n'y sont pas favorables, afin de préserver son ouverture à tous les publics et non aux seules vocations artistiques. Le CEA souffre cependant d'un manque crucial d'enseignants, et d'espace et... d'argent. Certes, le ministère de la Culture envisage dans un proche avenir d'appuyer la décentralisation des activités du centre et d'ouvrir des ateliers semblables à ceux d'Amman dans d'autres villes du royaume. On imagine cependant que la promotion artistique ne fait pas partie des priorités budgétaires. Malheureusement.

Sabbah al-Hadidi.

(\*) Centre d'enseignement artistique, Wadi Saqra (face à l'hôtel Philadelphia). Tél: 661020.

Crise syndicale en Jordanie?

Haydar Rachid: «La démocratisation est notre objectif»

Fin avril, les représentants de dix syndicats sur les dix-sept qui composent la Fédération générale des travailleurs jordanien(ne)s (FGTJ) ont annoncé la formation d'un « groupement syndical démocratique », véritable opposition déclarée au sein de la fédération. Et ce, au lendemain de la réunion du Conseil central de la FGTJ, qui a élu le nouveau Comité exécutif de la centrale syndicale. Haydar Rachid, président du syndicat des employés de banque et porteur de parole du nouveau groupement, explique les raisons d'un tel choix au « Jourdain ».

Le « Jourdain »: Quels sont les syndicats qui forment le « Groupement »?

Haydar Rachid: Ce sont les syndicats des secteurs suivants: services publics; mines; textile; magasins; industrie alimentaire; électricité; services sanitaires; ports; imprimeries; banques et assurances. Ces syndicats totalisent 39 délégués sur les 95 que compte le Conseil central de la FGTJ.

L. J.: Pourquoi contestez-vous les résultats des élections du Comité exécutif par le Conseil central réuni le 22 avril dernier?

H. R.: Nous nous sommes retirés parce que nous mettons en doute la légitimité de la représentation de quatre syndicats, à savoir ceux des travailleurs des transports routiers et des mécaniciens, des transports aériens, des employés des municipalités et, enfin des chemins de fer. Ces syndicats ont passé outre la loi du travail.

Par exemple, le ministère du Travail s'est dit d'accord le 9 avril dernier pour « régulariser » la situation du syndicat des transports routiers dans cinq mois. Par conséquent, les délégués de ce syndicat n'ont, pour l'instant, pas le droit d'exercer le droit de vote au sein du Conseil central. Deuxième objection: l'ancien Comité exécutif n'a pas présenté son rapport financier complet devant le Conseil central. Et pour cause: le CE payait un salaire mensuel à un permanent syndical sans l'approbation du Conseil central. Qui doit en assumer la responsabilité et qui va payer la somme? Troisième objection: le président du Conseil central a remplacé des membres suppléants par des membres effectifs du Conseil, dans le but de réunir le quorum. Il n'a pas respecté le règlement. Bref, nous voulons que les règles démocratiques soient respectées au sein de la Fédération.

L. J.: Vous considérez-vous comme une scission de la Fédération?



Haydar Rachid.

H. R.: Absolument pas. Nous sommes fondateurs de la FGTJ. Notre objectif est de sauver notre fédération des pratiques anti-démocratiques de la direction. Nous luttons à l'intérieur de la FGTJ par la voie démocratique. Nous refusons tout simplement que la volonté des syndicats soit truquée ou déformée, comme cela s'est produit dans les dernières élections. Depuis la révolte d'avril 1989, la Jordanie connaît une aventure démocratique, tant sur le plan politique que sur le plan social. Pourquoi les ouvriers n'en profiteraient-ils pas? La FGTJ doit jouer ce rôle en se conformant aux intérêts et aux aspirations de ceux qu'elle est chargée de représenter.

Propos recueillis par Suleiman Sweiss.

EN BREF

**Patriarche.** Arrivé mardi en Jordanie pour une visite de quatre jours, le patriarche grec-orthodoxe de Jérusalem, Mgr Diodoros I, a été reçu mercredi par le roi Hussein puis jeudi par le premier ministre Moudar Badrane. Mgr Diodoros I, qui a indiqué que sa venue à Amman visait à informer les autorités jordanien(ne)s des détails de l'occupation d'un bâtiment orthodoxe par des colons juifs au cœur de la Ville Sainte, a rendu hommage à la « solidarité islamico-chrétienne » qui s'est manifestée face à cette situation. Le souverain hachémite a pour sa part assuré son hôte que le « souci [des Jordanien(ne)s] pour les lieux saints chrétiens relève d'une question de principe (...) au-dessus de toute considération politique ».

**Frère Le Fonds koweïtien pour le développement économique arabe (FKDEA)** a accordé cette semaine un prêt de 17 millions de dollars à la Jordanie pour le financement des projets de la Banque nationale de développement industriel au cours de la période 1990-1993. Cette enveloppe financière, qui vise à encourager l'investissement dans le secteur privé, couvre 18% du coût total estimé des projets envisagés par la banque jordanienne pour les trois prochaines années. Le remboursement de ce prêt s'effectuera en 24 paiements semestriels, échelonnés sur 17 ans, avec une période de grâce de 5 ans. Le premier versement devrait intervenir le 1er juillet 1995.

**Complexe.** La Jordanie s'appuie à construire un grand complexe touristique, « le premier du genre au Proche-Orient », a annoncé mercredi le président de la Société royale pour la protection de la nature (RSCN), Anis Mnuasher, qui patronne cette initiative estimée à un million de dollars, a précisé que ce projet serait établi à Dana, à 200 kilomètres au sud d'Amman, et comprendrait un village, un camp pour touristes et une réserve pour la protection de la faune et de la flore. Ce complexe touristique, dont l'étude sera achevée avant la fin juin, bénéficie de l'aide financière de l'USAID, l'agence américaine de développement international, et des contacts ont été pris avec la World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) ainsi qu'avec des sociétés japonaises. Sa construction devrait débuter en juillet et durer quatre ans.

**Libre.** Frank Reed, l'ingénieur américain libéré lundi dernier à Beyrouth après 43 mois de détention au Liban, a quitté l'Allemagne fédérale pour les Etats-Unis vendredi. Agé de 57 ans, Frank Reed y sera à nouveau hospitalisé. Sa fille a affirmé jeudi qu'il avait été « sévèrement battu » par ses ravisseurs lors d'une tentative d'évasion. Seinen elle, son père n'a pas été soigné des blessures occasionnées et n'est toujours pas guéri.

**Syrie-Egypte.** Le président égyptien Hosni Mubarak, qui a effectué mercredi et jeudi une visite officielle de 2 jours en Syrie où il a rencontré à trois reprises le président Hafez al-Assad, a affirmé jeudi à Damas que la normalisation des relations entre les deux pays est « d'une importance capitale » pour la solution de la question palestinienne. M. Mubarak a également annoncé que le Caire et Damas étaient convenus de « rétablir leur coopération (...) ». Cette visite du président égyptien en Syrie est la première à ce niveau depuis 1977. Les deux pays avaient rétabli leurs relations diplomatiques en décembre dernier, après une rupture de 11 ans due à la visite à Jérusalem d'Anouar al-Sadate.

**Contestation.** Le président syrien a affirmé jeudi être étonné que, contrairement aux usages, le lieu de réunion du prochain sommet arabe extraordinaire « ait été fixé sans consultations préalables ». Commentant le choix de Bagdad pour cette convocation à la demande de l'OLP, Hafez al-Assad a indiqué préférer une capitale non sujette à « controverse ». D'autant, a-t-il précisé que « l'insécurité » entre Damas et Bagdad, dont les relations diplomatiques sont rompues depuis 1980, « reste très large et il faudra du temps et des efforts ». Selon le ministre irakien des Affaires étrangères, un émissaire de Saddam Hussein doit se rendre prochainement à Damas pour inviter le chef de l'Etat syrien au sommet, qui doit se tenir en mai à Bagdad pour aborder notamment le problème de l'immigration massive des juifs d'URSS et des pays de l'Est vers Israël.

**Candidature.** L'ancien ministre israélien de la Défense et numéro deux du Parti travailliste, Yitzhak Rabin, a annoncé cette semaine son intention de poser sa candidature à la direction de cette formation, dont Shimon Peres est actuellement le leader. M. Rabin a précisé qu'il prendrait une telle initiative au cas où le Likoud (droite nationaliste) réussirait à former un gouvernement restreint, renvoyant ainsi les travaillistes dans l'opposition jusqu'aux prochaines élections législatives, prévues en 1992.

**Grand Yémen.** La proclamation de la République Yéménite unifiée, initialement prévue pour novembre 1990, interviendra vraisemblablement le 27 mai prochain. L'annonce, qui aura lieu à Sanaa, capitale du futur Etat, sera précédée par plusieurs « mesures importantes », dont, le 24 mai, les réunions séparées des Parlements des deux Yémen pour entériner le projet de constitution commune et, le 26 mai, la formation d'un Parlement unifié provisoire de 301 membres.

**OPEP.** Le président de l'OPEP (Organisation des pays exportateurs de pétrole), Dadek Boussena, a annoncé jeudi que les 13 pays membres de l'organisation étaient tombés d'accord à l'unanimité pour réduire la production d'or noir de 1,445 millions de barils par jour jusqu'à fin juillet, pour pousser les prix à la hausse. Les Emirats Arabes Unis se sont ainsi engagés à amplifier leur production de 200.000 barils-jour. La prochaine conférence ordinaire de l'OPEP, qui doit décider des quotas de production pour le second semestre de cette année, se réunira le 25 juillet.

**Place Rouge.** Le président Mikhail Gorbatchev a quitté mardi dernier la tribune officielle du mausolée de Lénine, sur la Place Rouge, sous les cris et les sifflets d'hostilité des manifestants rassemblés pour le 1er mai à l'appel des mouvements réformateurs. Le numéro un soviétique est parti une demi-heure après le début de la manifestation, la première à être autorisée à défilé sur la Place Rouge. Toutes les personnalités présentes à la tribune se sont également retirées, y compris le maire de Moscou, Gavril Popov, élu de l'opposition progressiste.

**Abolition.** L'Assemblée fédérale tchécoslovaque a voté mercredi soir l'abolition de la peine de mort, dans le cadre d'une série d'amendements apportés par le Parlement au code pénal du pays. Dans des cas de crimes particulièrement graves, la peine capitale pourra être remplacée par des emprisonnements allant jusqu'à 25 ans ou par une condamnation à perpétuité. 53 verdicts de mort ont été prononcés en Tchécoslovaquie depuis 1968 et 46 condamnés ont été pendus jusqu'en février 1989, date de la dernière exécution connue.

**Mandela-Mitterrand.** Nelson Mandela, vice-président du Congrès national africain (ANC) sera reçu à Paris le 6 juin par le président François Mitterrand. Tout comme le chef de l'Etat de l'appartheid, Frederik de Klerk, qu'il doit rencontrer le 10 mai en Afrique du Sud, M. Mandela doit effectuer une tournée en Europe. Il se rendra notamment au Parlement européen, à Strasbourg, entre le 11 et le 15 juin, avant de s'entretenir à Londres avec Margaret Thatcher le 3 juillet.

**Racisme.** Le président français a appelé jeudi à écarter « tout message de racisme et d'exclusion » et a rendu hommage au comité de réflexion sur l'islam en France récemment mis en place par le gouvernement. François Mitterrand s'exprimait lors d'une cérémonie à l'Elysée, siège de la présidence, à l'occasion de la remise des insignes de chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur à l'un des membres de cette nouvelle institution, le Dr Badr-Eddine Lahneche. « Dans un pays comme le nôtre, a ajouté M. Mitterrand, chacun doit disposer de ce droit premier, qui est la liberté de penser, de conscience, d'expression ».

**35 heures.** Syndicats et patronat de la métallurgie ouest-allemande sont parvenus vendredi à un compromis, prévoyant l'introduction de la semaine de 35 heures au 1er octobre 1995. L'accord, qui est intervenu après dix-neuf heures de négociation, ne vaut officiellement que pour les 700.000 ouvriers du Land de Bade Wurtemberg. Il devrait cependant être entériné rapidement à l'échelle fédérale.

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Les jeunes Français et la science

Un rapport de confiance et d'intérêt

Le laser, la fusée Ariane et Pasteur sont les vedettes scientifiques des jeunes Français de 11 à 17 ans (☆). Popularité, qui pour Pasteur vient sans doute de l'école,

Ce qui intéresse manifestement le plus les jeunes Français, c'est la vie, l'histoire de l'homme et des espèces vivantes, avant tout celle des animaux (67% d'entre eux), avant même le corps humain et les découvertes médicales (60%). L'exploration de l'espace (52%), le ciel, les étoiles et l'univers (50%), ou encore la préhistoire et la nature ne viennent qu'ensuite. D'après leurs références, en partie contradictoires (l'école et la fiction), le scientifique «ne ressemble pas à un professeur» pour 60% des jeunes, mais bien plutôt à un inventeur (88%), à un explorateur (74%), voire un médecin (71%). Qu'appellent-ils science? Systématiquement, la physique, la biologie et, chez les

des jeux électroniques et de la bande dessinée pour le laser, des médias pour Ariane.

proportions qu'existeront dans le futur des machines aussi intelligentes que l'homme. On peut voir là l'influence de la science-fiction, d'autant que ces certitudes ont quasi toutes s'ébranlent avec l'âge.

En fait, les jeunes Français ont généralement une bonne opinion de la science. 87% des "sondés" disent lui faire confiance et 84% avouent s'y intéresser. 10% seulement en ont «très peur» et 32% sont «un peu inquiets». Ils sont rarement indifférents, en tout cas.

A noter que les modèles culturels propres aux adultes se retrouvent très tôt chez l'enfant: d'une part l'écart entre filles et garçons, si faible qu'il soit, reste

contre les repas sous forme de pilules et 87% sont hostiles à la fabrication d'un nouvel animal, genre «à la fois chien et chat».

Ainsi les chercheurs ne leur paraissent-ils que souvent et non toujours des acteurs historiques du développement de la science, dévoués au bien de l'humanité, gémés et désintéressés. Les grands modèles qu'ils admirent et respectent, sans l'influence notamment des manuels scolaires, se nomment alors Louis Pasteur ou Pierre et Marie Curie. L'image du savant plus ambiguë leur vient souvent de la fiction: intelligent, certes, celui-là serait un incompris, marginalisé et excentrique, parfois même endin à l'orgueil ou à une volonté de

PASSEZ-MOI MON FRANCAIS

La rubrique de Flavia Romero

Promotion-odyssée

Ave Egeria!

Il faut que je te raconte l'odyssée vécue par le pauvre Mario Rossi. C'est un jeune homme capable et intelligent. Il vient d'obtenir une promotion dans la boîte où il travaille et sa première mission à l'étranger. Dieu seul sait s'il a bossé pour en arriver là. Il a même pris des leçons privées d'anglais à la Schenker School de Rome.

Il débarque à Amman pour un travail très important et sa première impression est tout à fait positive. Les Jordaniens sont très gentils et son correspondant l'a tout de suite invité pour un dîner, le soir même. A huit heures et demie tapantes, il arrive devant la majestueuse villa en pierre blanche de son hôte. Un Philipin lui ouvre la porte et un autre Philipin, aussi énigmatique et stylé, lui tend un plateau plein de boissons. La couleur du liquide qui est contenu dans les verres guide son choix. Il a vu juste: il se retrouve avec un whisky-soda en main.

Il n'est pas tout à fait à son aise, mais ses moustaches et sa cravate italiens lui donnent confiance. Il constate aussi, avec satisfaction, que sa façon de parler anglais ne doit pas être trop mauvaise, car son hôte ne semble pas avoir du mal à le comprendre. La maison est somptueuse et sur les nombreuses tables basses il y a des petites coupes pleines d'amandes, pistaches, cacahouettes et... mais oui, pois chiches... jamais vu ça!

Des invités commencent à arriver. Ils ont tous l'air d'être occidentaux. Mario Rossi est beau garçon, assez désinvolte et le verre de whisky à la main lui donne de l'aplomb. Tout va bien dans le meilleur des mondes. Il a faim. Ce n'est pas qu'il a peur de l'avion, mais tout de même, il n'a rien avalé depuis ce matin. Il ne veut pas toucher aux cacahouettes, car il n'y a rien de pire pour couper l'appétit. Les invités sont très nombreux maintenant. Il est neuf heures trente et on lui a déjà présenté un ambassadeur, un prince et un ministre! Mon Dieu, il est dans le grand monde - le Jet-set! Il aimerait bien que sa femme et ses collègues le voient en ce moment. Il y a encore des personnes qui entrent: surtout des Jordaniens. Il a très, très faim, il est presque dix heures et il est à son troisième whisky. Sa tête flotte un peu. C'est peut-être une bonne idée de manger quelques pistaches et de goûter aux pois chiches.

Les dames se sont assises autour du salon, une près de l'autre, et il n'ose pas s'asseoir aussi. Il reste courageusement debout et avec des gestes désinvoltes il attrape les cacahouettes par poignées. Elles sont très bonnes; il faudra qu'il apprenne à sa femme à les servir la première fois que son Pdg viendra dîner à la maison. Autre chose qu'il se propose de posséder un jour, c'est un de ces magnifiques portraits, beaucoup plus grands que nature et si ressemblants, qui donnerait à son appartement au Paroli le chic nécessaire à bâtir son image sociale. On lui a dit qu'ils sont faits selon une technique très spéciale à Londres.

Il a très, très, très faim. Son estomac grogne. Il est dix heures trente. Se serait-il trompé, l'invitation n'étant qu'une réception après dîner? Mais, dans ce cas, il y aurait des friandises à grignoter, peut-être des glaces, tandis que rien de comestible n'est visible, à part ces pistaches qu'il commence à haïr. Il en a plein les dents et il donnerait un œil pour pouvoir se fourrer un doigt dans la bouche pour s'en libérer. Par de minuscules mouvements de succion, qu'il espère inaudibles, il essaye de libérer au moins ses incisives.

Il pense avec nostalgie douloureuse à son appartement, où, à huit heures précises, on s'assoit à table et, après s'être soulagé bon appétit, on mange des choses tendrement familières. Ayant trouvé un soutien dans le verre de whisky, il en est à son cinquième. Sa tête bourdonne et ses jambes sont molles. Onze heures! Ce n'est pas vrai, c'est un cauchemar! Il a l'œil vitreux et son teint tourne au gris verdâtre. Finalement, à onze heures trente passées, on sert le dîner et, par le gros soupir exhalé par tous les Occidentaux présents, notre ami comprend qu'il n'avait pas été seul dans la détresse.

Le buffet est magnifique, digne de la Rome Impériale. Les plats sont nombreux, souvent exotiques, bien présentés, parfumés. Mario Rossi remplit son assiette mais, dès qu'il est assis à table, il se rend compte qu'il ne pourra rien avaler. On dirait que les cacahouettes se sont reconstituées dans son pauvre estomac et dansent la lambada en flottant dans le whisky & soda. Une catastrophe! Il prend son temps, bavarde distraitemment avec ses voisins de table sans pouvoir cacher son air de cocker-épagneul frappé de colique, tout en débattant dans son profond effort surhumain et goûter à tous ces mets alléchants, ou sagement y renoncer.

Il en est encore là, quand d'un mouvement général tout le monde se lève et s'en va. Dix minutes et le salon est vide. Le moment du dîner a été si rapide, que notre ami s'est à peine rendu compte que les desserts et le café avaient été servis. Il reste bredouille devant son assiette pleine, mais, étant d'une nature assez éveillée malgré tout, il se retrouve lui aussi hors de la maison en une fraction de minute. Il aura toute la nuit pour méditer sur les habitudes des étrangers.

Conseil pratique: quand vous êtes invités par des Jordaniens, prenez un petit repas au préalable, et, surtout, ne mangez pas de cacahouettes.

Vale Egeria!



A l' "inventorium" de la Cité des sciences de la Villette à Paris, les jeunes découvrent l'univers scientifique.

constant (46% des derniers «éprouvent beaucoup d'intérêt pour la science» contre 38% des premiers. D'autre part, cet engouement, de l'ordre de 50% quand le père a fait des études secondaires au secondaire, tombe à 36% quand papa n'a pas dépassé le primaire. On retrouve ces écarts dans l'intérêt avoué pour les matières scientifiques scolaires, alors même que rien n'indique une capacité moindre chez les filles que chez les garçons.

Des chercheurs responsables

La science «rend [elle] les hommes meilleurs» ou leur apporte-t-elle «plutôt du bien ou plutôt du mal»? Sur ce point, les réponses des jeunes sont prudentes. En tout cas, la dimension morale de l'activité scientifique ne leur échappe pas. Ils pensent notamment que la recherche a des limites. Les auteurs de la bombe atomique sont du coup jugés «un peu» (37%) ou «tout à fait» responsables de son utilisation. 95% des jeunes sont

puissance démesurée... Les jeunes eux-mêmes se considèrent plutôt comme des sportifs (36%), qualifiés qu'il devance de loin ceux de «manuel» (17%), «littéraire» (15%) et... «scientifique» (13%, seulement). Les filles étant plus souvent littéraires et les garçons scientifiques. S'ils acquièrent les bases de leur savoir scientifique à l'école (54% l'admettent), 51% des jeunes préfèrent en entendre parler à la télévision. Une tendance, qui s'aggrave nettement avec l'âge et le niveau scolaire. Phénomène paradoxal, quand on sait que les émissions scientifiques sont rares et pauvres sur le petit écran. C'est alors le côté spectaculaire, qui prévaut.

Jacques Bandeneau.

(☆) Cet article est basé sur les résultats d'une récente enquête de Daniel Boy et Anne Muxel, chercheurs au DEVIDOF (Centre d'étude de la vie politique française), consacrée aux attitudes des 11-17 ans en France.

Ils volent au secours des hommes d'affaires débordés

Les économiseurs de temps

«Le temps, c'est de l'argent»: convaincue que le vieil adage est plus vrai que jamais aux Etats-Unis, une société américaine propose aux surchargés de travail d'effectuer pour eux toutes les tâches ingrates.

Rien ne fait peur aux centaines d'employés de "Timebusters", une entreprise créée par une jeune femme de Washington, Anne Griffin. Ils feront la queue pendant des heures pour obtenir auprès des services municipaux l'indispensable vignette ou plaque minéralogique; ils attendront l'installateur du téléphone; ils emménageront le chat chez le vétérinaire; ils feront encore réparer le lecteur de disques compacts ou achèteront les cadeaux de Noël.

L'idée de fonder "Timebusters" est venue il y a deux ans à Anne Griffin, une ancienne secrétaire de 30 ans. L'entreprise a vu le jour en décembre 1988. Quatre personnes y travaillent à plein temps et plusieurs centaines à temps partiel. Vêtus d'amples capes blanches et coiffés de casquettes de base-ball frappées du logo de la société (un chronomètre barré), les employés de "Timebusters" ne passent pas inaperçus. L'uniforme a été choisi en référence au film "Ghostbusters", qui relate, sur le mode comique, une chasse aux fantômes et qui connaît il y a quelques années un triomphe au box-office américain.

Un simple coup de fil, même passé à la dernière minute, suffit pour avoir recours aux services de "Timebusters". Les clients se recrutent surtout parmi les nombreux avocats de Washington, en particulier les célibataires, et les femmes d'affaires. Tous souhaitent d'utiliser au mieux leur "précieux" temps de travail mais aussi leurs rares moments de loisir.

Les "économiseurs de temps" réclament 22 dollars l'heure, de



«Désolée, mon sucre, mon économiseur de temps est en grève...»

8000 à 20000, et 33 dollars pour intervenir la nuit. Le dimanche, le tarif augmente encore, passant à 44 dollars l'heure, car «ce jour devrait être consacré au repos», estime Anne Griffin.

Les affaires «marchent fabuleusement bien», reconnaît la jeune femme, qui envisage d'ouvrir d'ouvrir une section "traiteur" et d'étendre les activités de son entreprise aux banlieues aisées de Washington.

Anne Griffin est persuadée que non seulement les hommes d'affaires disposent de peu de temps, mais aussi qu'ils l'utilisent mal. D'où le projet de créer une division "hureau", qui réorganiserait leur travail de manière rationnelle pour une efficacité «maximale». A des tarifs, qui restent encore à fixer. (D'après agences)

A L'AFFICHE

CINEMA

TELEVISION

Anniversaire

Greenpeace a 20 ans

Il y a 20 ans, dans le courant du printemps 1970, Jim Bohlen, Irving Stowe et Paul Côté vendaient des badges dans les rues de Vancouver, au Canada, pour financer l'achat d'un bateau. Ils venaient de fonder ce qui allait devenir la plus importante organisation écologiste du monde: Greenpeace.

Au départ, l'objectif de ce "trio vert" était d'empêcher les essais nucléaires américains sur l'île d'Amchitka (Aléoutiennes), l'un des sanctuaires écologiques de l'Alaska, en se rendant sur place. Ils avaient fini par réunir tout juste de quoi louer un vieux rafiot, qui devait quitter le port de Vancouver le 15 septembre 1971.

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Collège de Nazareth. Comme chaque année, l'exposition offre l'occasion de découvrir les travaux originaux réalisés par les étudiants du collège de Nazareth.

Centre culturel français, du lundi 14 au dimanche 20 mai. Entrée libre. Tél: 634445.

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JEU X

Mots croisés

par Florence Monthé

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B. 28-23; N. 20-27; B. 11-15; N. 4-20; B. 19-21; N. 2-11; B. 21-5.



Features

# Choices for a new century

The next ten years will decide the shape of the 21st century. They may decide the future of the earth as a habitable planet for humans, says Dr. Nafis Sadik, UNFPA Executive Director.

The 1990s will see greater increases in human numbers than any decade in history, according to the Report. World population is increasing by three people every second — about a quarter of a million each day. Between 90 and 100 million people, roughly equivalent to the current population of eastern Europe or central Africa, will be added every year during the 1990s.

World population growth continues to be grossly out of balance, with more than 90 per cent of the growth coming in the developing regions. By and large, the biggest increases will be in the poorest countries — those by definition least equipped to meet the needs of the new arrivals and invest in the future.

Just a few years ago, in 1984, it seemed as if the rate of population growth was slowing everywhere except Africa and parts of South Asia. The world's population seemed set to stabilise around 10.2 billion towards the end of the next century, the report continues.

Today, the situation looks less promising. Progress in reducing birth rates has been slower than expected. According to the latest United Nations projections, the world has overshot the marker points of the 1984, most likely medium projection, and is now on course for an eventual total that will be closer to 11 billion than 10 billion.

In 15 countries — 13 of them in Africa — birthrates actually rose between 1980-85 and 1985-89. In another 23 the birth rate fell by less than two per cent.

If fertility reductions continue to be slower than projected, the mark could be missed yet again. In that case the world could be headed towards an eventual total of up to 14 billion people.

"Of the present 5.3 billion people on earth, about a billion live in poverty. Can the earth meet even modest aspirations for this 'bottom billion', let alone those of the better-off and their descendants, without irreparable damage to its life-support systems? asks the report.

"Already our impact has been sufficient to degrade the soils of millions of hectares, to threaten the rain forests and the thousands of the species they harbour, to thin the ozone layer, and to initiate a global warming whose full consequences cannot yet be calculated.

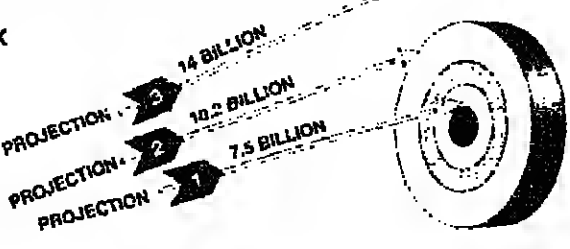
"By far the largest share of resources used and waste created is currently the responsibility of the 'top billion' people; those in industrialized countries. These

## A crucial balance

The world's population is growing at the rate of three people per second — a quarter of a million people a day. This is faster than ever before. But can the earth's damaged environment carry such numbers into the 1990s and beyond? How can we protect the planet and keep open the options for future generations?

### OVERSHOOTING THE MARK

There are now 5.3 billion people in the world. Recent predictions that global population would stabilise at around 10.2 billion now seem too low — 11 billion seems more likely. And if the rate of family planning does not increase as expected the world could be headed for a total of 14 billion.



### RACE AGAINST RESOURCES

FOOD PRODUCTION is not keeping pace with population growth. Per capita food production fell in 25 out of 43 African countries in 1987-88 and in 17 out of 23 in Latin America.



### CHOICES

More family planning is one way of keeping open the options for the future. Reducing the rate of population growth gives the earth a better chance of sustaining its inhabitants through the 1990s — and beyond.



World population, now 5.3 billion, will increase by another billion (one thousand million) people during the 1990s. During the next century it will probably double and could triple, says this year's State of World Population Report from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The biggest increase will be in the poorest countries; consequences for the environment and for development prospects will be serious. They could be catastrophic.

development," the report says.

"The quality of human life is inseparable from the quality of the environment. It is increasingly clear that both are inseparable from the question of human numbers and concentration. One of the clearest lessons of the last two decades of work in population is that investments in human resource development — for example, improvements in women's status, access to education, health and the means of family planning — not only improve the quality of life, but are also the best and quickest way to reduce the population growth rates. By opening up options in the present, they open up options for the future."

are the countries overwhelmingly responsible for damage to the ozone layer and acidification, as well as for roughly two-thirds of global warming," the report states.

"However, in developing countries the combination of poverty and population growth among the 'bottom billion' is damaging the environment, notably through deforestation and land degradation. Deforestation is a prime source of carbon dioxide, one of the principal 'greenhouse gases' responsible for global warming. Rice paddies and domestic cattle — food suppliers for two billion people in developing countries — are also major producers of methane, another of the greenhouse gases."

The report says that developing countries are also doing their best to increase their share of industrial production and consumption.

The report argues that investment in human resources provides a firm base for rapid economic development, could have a significant impact on the environment crisis and is essential for global security. However, in the past it has often commanded a lower priority than industry, agriculture or military expenditure.

"It is time for a new scale of priorities: there is no other sphere of development where investment can make such a large contribution to the options and quality of life, both in the present and in the future."

"At the start of the 1990s, the choice must be to act decisively to slow population growth, attack poverty and protect the environment. The alternative is to hand on to our children a poisoned inheritance," the report says.

# Spirituality and solidarity — role of religion in conflict situations

NICOSIA — Christians from the Middle East, South Africa, and Ireland met here April 23-27, 1990 at the invitation of the Middle East Council of Churches (MECC) for a consultation on "The Role of Religion in Situations of Conflict: Its Use and Misuse." The 35 participants concentrated their discussions on seeing how religion can play a constructive role in contributing to reconciliation and peace based on justice, rather than being used to justify divisions and conflicts, according to a spokesman for the conference.

The spokesman said:

In the course of their meetings participants became aware of both commonalities and particularities in their respective situations. Commonalities were evident in the many difficult theological questions confronting the different situations of conflict discussed. Particularities were reflected in the way in which responses to these questions were formulated, and strategies towards solutions of conflicts were adopted.

A main common concern was the misuse of religion or religious sentiments in some situations in order to formulate political ideologies or to mobilise masses behind selfish aims. This is not to say that the conflicts in question are religious, or that religion necessarily plays a determining role in them. Nor does it mean that religious people should be considered better negotiators than the non-religious political leadership. It was affirmed that faith should enable people to respect racial, ethnic and religious differences while transcending exclusivist or fanatic attitudes, with the view to creating a climate conducive to dialogue which would lead to solutions that uphold human dignity and integrity.

Among the theological issues discussed were methods of applying theology to particular situations of political conflict. Spirituality, as the link between long-term hope and day-to-day life also figured prominently in the discussions, as did the search for a more authentic understanding of the human person, and the

need to reflect theologically on the question of State and society.

In the particular situations of conflict discussed during the consultation, namely the Middle East (including Palestine-Israel, Lebanon, Cyprus, and Sudan), Ireland, and South Africa, the following issues were underlined:

In regard to Palestine-Israel, expectations for peace are faced with new deplorable obstacles. These are related to the shift in Israel toward more intransigence, and the decisions taken by the U.S. administration regarding Jerusalem as well as the failure of the process that was bringing Israelis and Palestinians to a table of negotiations. It is feared that this new situation will give room to self-asserting forces of division to grow at the expense of the rights of the other and, therefore, of the forces for peace among all the peoples of the Holy Land, which seek to transcend ethnic and religious boundaries.

Instead of providing justification for division, religion should manifest the fundamental requirements of faith that call for the unity of humanity and creation, drawing on the common spiritual heritage of all people and religious communities in the Holy Land. In this way religion becomes a factor of unity fulfilling God's peace in Jerusalem and the Holy Land.

In regard to Lebanon, participants urged external and internal powers involved in finding an immediate end to the hostilities to save the silent victim majority from the absurdity of the ongoing self-destructive war. All these powers should work toward the creation of a climate of negotiation that could safeguard Lebanon as an ecumenical, existential model that respects the distinctive character of each community yet recognises the fundamental equalities of all citizens and groups. The survival of such a Lebanese model necessitates the restoration of Lebanon's full integrity and sovereignty on its territory. The role of religion here is to transcend the present politico-religious polarisation in view of recovering the national

unity of the Lebanese and of mobilising the potential of love in a popular movement toward reconciliation and peace among the people and religious communities.

In regard to Cyprus it was again recognised that religion as such is not a determinant factor in the conflict it is suffering. However, one of its essential components is relations between communities characterised by differences in ethnicity, language and religion. Participants felt that reconciliation and unity in Cyprus should respect these differences beyond false images and at the same time guarantee equality between individuals and communities within a state structure that will enable mutual enrichment and life together in justice and peace.

In regard to Sudan, concern was expressed about kinds of legislation that were seen as discriminatory against Christian and other religious communities. It was felt that constitutional guarantees of freedom of religion were urgently called for. The Sudanese situation is further complicated by a long-standing intermittent civil war situation which is causing the Sudanese people enormous suffering and has brought about refugees, internal displacement, hunger and starvation. Historical grievances by certain ethnic and religious groups against others also tend to exacerbate the struggle. International aid, understanding and solidarity have become essential elements in solving the conflict and healing differences.

In regard to Northern Ireland the Irish participants stressed that they benefited enormously from measuring their experiences and context against other situations of conflict, learning both from similarities and differences.

They were struck by the immense suffering as society disintegrates into sectarian groups in Lebanon, and gained a heightened sense of the value of the many Northern Irish initiatives to build new social and religious relationships.

The energy of the struggle for

justice, democracy and human rights in Palestine-Israel and South Africa challenged participants to ask why Christians and Northern Ireland have failed to find an inspiring and unifying vision for their society's future. Without such a dream, groups in conflict will continue to cling to limited and sectarian aspirations. The Irish participants were greatly encouraged by the interest and support of their sisters and brothers other areas, and full solidarity with them.

In regard to South Africa, recent events there such as the unbanning of liberation movements and the release of Nelson Mandela, and other leaders, have removed some of the many obstacles to the negotiation of a just and free South Africa.

However, because most discriminatory legislation remains, and doubt exists about the sincerity of the South African government, the need for continued internal and international pressure was stressed, in order to ensure that the process of negotiations begins.

Recognising that religion has both legitimated and challenged oppressive structures in South Africa, delegates indicated the need for theological reflection on the role of the Churches and Christians in the changing situation. Of particular concern was the theological reflection on the process of negotiations and the shape of the future South Africa. International dialogue and solidarity, similar to this Conference, provide vital resources for this reflection.

In regard to all these conflictual contexts, religious people were urged to contribute towards solutions by drawing on the spiritual and ethical heritages of all their respective religious traditions in a quest for solutions that would lead to a national unity that would reflect the unity of humankind and creation and bring about fulfillment of justice and peace. Delays in finding solutions to conflicts may well lead to the transformation of political conflicts into destructive religious wars — wars between idols.

# Superpower thaw not reflected in Mideast

(Continued from page 1)

Not only will this new immigration exact a price by threatening all peace initiatives, but the cost to Israel economically is staggering. The Shamir Government has asked the United States, for instance, for at least \$300 million to meet the expenditures of settling Soviet newcomers in Israel.

The traditional supporters of Israel around the world have "bought" the distraction of Soviet immigration. There is pressure in the United States Congress to raise funds for the resettlement of Soviet Jews, yet there is no pressure on the Bush Administration from Congress to pursue the peace process in the Middle East with greater dedication and commitment. The United States has abolished trade — restricting legislation with the Soviet bloc in order to facilitate Jewish immigration to Israel.

with their neighbours, and to seriously tackle the festering issues that have haunted our region for what seems like an eternity. Jordan, like other fair-minded Arab states, stands ready to seize the opportunity in a spirit of cooperation and goodwill.

But peace presumes that the other party endeavours a comparable transformation of attitudes, values and outlook. That is not the case here. Israel, under Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, is intent on squandering its opportunity, by a refusal to accept the exchange of land for peace — the only acceptable basis for a just and lasting settlement — as embodied in United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338.

Confronted by growing Palestinian moderation, Israel has been engaged in an energetic attempt to frustrate its own proposal for elections in the occupied territories.

James A. Baker III, Israel and Egypt agreed last year to hold a meeting to consider the question of Palestinian representation, which was expected to lead to the first direct talks between Israel and the Palestinians.

(The four principles that constitute the basis of American policy in the Middle East are: (1) that the peace settlement will be based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338; (2) that occupied land will be exchanged for peace; (3) that the security of all states in the region will be guaranteed; (4) that the political rights of the Palestinian people will be recognised.)

While the two superpowers must assume greater responsibility in expediting the peace process, Jordan has also advocated the concept of greater regional and inter-regional economic cooperation. Such cooperation would provide political stability and also enhance the peace constellation.

tency in the Arab World.

To provide safeguards against a breakdown of the peace process, the development of a sophisticated long-term strategy is required. Like all other conflicts, the Palestine question has shown in the last few months that it is susceptible to compromise.

The United States, the Soviet Union, Europe and the parties concerned in the dispute must work in concert to generate peace momentum.

These countries should combine their expertise, wisdom and influence to chart a fresh course for peace, economic development and regional integration in the Middle East.

The interaction between domestic political considerations and foreign policy options is a normal process in the determination of national policies. However, it is not a process peculiar to American or Israeli policies.

# Merieux-Connaught — leader for vaccines

By Gilles Rousselet

THE Merieux Institute, a 50.6 per cent of Rhône-Poulenc, the biggest French chemicals firm, was already the top firm in the world for vaccines, a market representing 5.5 billion francs, even before its successful takeover bid of the Canadian company Connaught-BioSciences.

So why did Merieux adamantly strive to acquire Connaught through a difficult, expensive and contested takeover bid?

The reason is quite straightforward as Alain Merieux, the firm's president and managing director, explains: "The acquisition of Connaught is essential for us. The main problem we are faced with, as all the firms in the biomedical sector, is a considerable increase in spending on research and development which can amount to up to 20 per cent of our turnover. It is very expensive and only just bearable. In a word, we need to reach a critical size so as to be able to integrate new technologies and bear the cost of chemical experiments."

Merieux did not choose Connaught-BioSciences by chance. In addition to a sector of toxicology (Bio-Research) and pharmaceuticals (35.4 per cent of Nor-dic), this Canadian company has an important vaccine sector with Connaught Laboratories.

It is this sector which interests the Merieux Institute, as it makes synergy possible, that is to say the pooling, at a lower cost, of the means of production, and, above all, of the research and development of new technologies in this area.

Merieux's complementarity

with Connaught is also commercial as Connaught makes 95 per cent of its turnover in North America where Merieux is absent.

The matter was not achieved without difficulty. It took two years. First of all, negotiations with Connaught came up against a problem of structure. Merieux wanted a merger, Connaught a partnership. So Merieux, which already held 12.6 per cent of Connaught's capital made a takeover bid on 20 of the shares. Finally, in 1988, a plan of agreement was drawn up on condition of guarantees for strictly Canadian research.

However, at that moment, a fearful competitor appeared, the Swiss Ciba-Geigy, allied to the powerful American firm Chiron, a specialist in biotechnology. A new takeover battle began which Merieux finally won, at the end of 1989, by offering 37 Canadian dollars per share against \$30 proposed by its rival.

Then there was a final, unexpected obstacle, the Canadian government. Although the authorities in Ottawa are favourable to the free circulation of capital, they, however, demanded guarantees to protect the local biotechnology industry. Merieux thus reserved 49 per cent of the capital of the new Merieux-Connaught company for Canadian investors and promised to invest 160 million dollars in research in Canada in the five coming years. Finally, Canadian personalities will make up half of the board of directors.

Merieux, whom this operation enabled to "grow" (30 per cent of the market) in order to remain in



the race on a world level, played a bold card. The cost of this purchase amounts to 5.2 billion francs. However, the firm is to rid itself of the activities of Connaught which do not interest it directly, and, thereby, reduce the investment to 3.5 billion francs.

These will be recovered by an increase in capital made possible by new financial structures. The Merieux Institute is being turned into a holding company controlling two firms (Pasteur-Mérieux (human medicine) and Rhône-

Israel receives \$5 billion annually from donors, but it seems that in 1990 Israel has reached a point where even the \$5 billion annual subsidy is no longer sufficient for maintaining and perpetuating its political and economic space.

It is impossible to overlook the possibility that a sophisticated Israeli plan may be in the making to convert the issues of Soviet Jews and the intifada into a financial alibi — indeed, even a financial life raft — for the Israeli government. Clearly, pursuing futile and unworkable economic policies is leading Israel into disaster. After lowering the budget deficit from 30 per cent to 11 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) between 1985 and 1988, Israel's deficit rose in 1989 to nearly 40 per cent of GDP.

Israel's traditional supporters are growing restive with an Israel that remains impasse in the face of peace efforts by the other parties. In order to stoke enthusiasm for its cause, the American Jewish Committee and the American-Israeli Political Action Committee issued papers presenting the Arab view of the Middle East. However, in order to portray Arab protest against Soviet immigration as a continuation of the attempt to destroy Israel, they have to reach back as far as the 1930s to find documentation that reinforces their position. Changes in Arab attitudes since then are not considered.

I feel emboldened to suggest that it might be truly worth Israel's while to "strike while the iron is hot" — which is to say that there is an unprecedented opportunity today for the Israelis to arrive at accommodation

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## Third World calls for debt strategy overhaul

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Third World nations, worried their economic problems are being forgotten in the rush to aid fledgling democracies of East Europe, are calling on industrial countries to rethink their strategy for tackling the \$1.3 trillion debt crisis.

But as the spring meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank get underway, Washington and its allies show little sign of agreeing to major new initiatives and are likely to argue that the debt strategy set in place over the past two years is generally working.

Monetary officials say developing nations, which meet on Saturday to coordinate their position ahead of talks with industrial countries Monday and Tuesday, will back their call for a more flexible debt strategy with a demand for a substantial increase in the IMF's capital.

That, they argue, is essential if the fund is to cope with the new credit demands of East Europe's ramshackle economies without syphoning away funds from the debt-laden nations in Latin America and Africa.

"This triumphant development for democracy in Eastern Europe is like man bites dog," Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley told reporters Friday. "My continuing problem of foreign exchange is just dog bites man."

"How do we get people to understand that both are important?"

"We say go to those challenges which you must, but please don't finance them by diverting resources from us. It does not have to be at our expense."

But leading industrial nations have yet to resolve a row between France and Britain over ranking in the fund and have made it clear they will not agree to a more than 50 per cent rise in its \$120 billion of subscription quotas, the pool of funds drawn on to make loans.

And on the debt strategy, U.S. officials have this week spelt out that there is little scope for more generous treatment for debtors despite growing criticism from

banks and development agencies that they believe it is inadequate.

A United Nations official warned Friday that failure to act would force Latin American countries unilaterally to halt debt payments.

"Economies cannot grow if they are having to transfer up to one-third of their domestic savings abroad," Gert Rosenthal, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, said in Caracas.

Monetary officials say the most developing nations can expect in a move backed by France is special consideration for countries which fall between the gaps in the current debt strategy, qualifying for relief neither under the "Toronto terms" agreed in 1988 or the 1989 "Brady Plan."

The Toronto terms, agreed by industrial nations at a 1988 summit, allow for relief on official loans for African countries. The Brady Plan, named after U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, calls on banks to write off debt.

But medium-sized economies such as Poland, the Ivory Coast — and Manley's Jamaica — fall into neither category since most of their debt is owed to governments.

French Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy has already given his backing for help for this group of countries but monetary officials believe Washington will be reluctant to change substantially the guidelines of the Brady Plan.

**Lending and democracy**

Private and government lenders once claimed to be blind to politics. Now they say they are funding democracy.

Talks began Friday on organising the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to "promote private and entrepreneurial initiative in the Central and Eastern European countries committed to and applying the principles of multiparty democracy, pluralism and market

economics," according to the first of its articles of agreement.

The \$12 billion EBRD is to be organised in Paris by May 30 with 30 owners, the largest of which will be the United States. The project's openness about its political agenda represents a sharp departure from banking tradition.

The World Bank vows in its articles of agreement not to "interfere in the political affairs of any member" or be influenced "by the political character of the member or members concerned."

The twin institutions of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund are owned by 152 communist and non-communist governments and have loaned up to \$1.319 trillion to developing countries, according to World Bank-IMF records.

Private lenders have also made a point of disregarding politics. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has estimated that by the end of 1988 private lenders had loaned \$31.5 billion to the Soviets, who are for the most part considered an excellent credit risk, prompt and scrupulous in its payments.

However, some lenders got their fingers burned when the Soviets failed to prevent the 1982 default of communist Poland's \$9 billion debt.

Critics, however, say the recent insistence on political agendas has always been subtly present. They note, for instance, that the World Bank, where the U.S. government is the largest stockholder, has not made loans in recent years to Nicaragua or Vietnam, both politically suspect in the United States.

And World Bank President Barber Conable held up six loans for China worth \$780 million from consideration by its board a few days after Peking crashed a pro-democracy movement.

Afterward, U.S. President George Bush asked that the loans be suspended.

Conable has said that the delay was for economic reasons, but he has since resubmitted only one of the loans, worth \$60 million.



Hisham Nazer

## Nazer predicts rebound in oil prices

GENEVA (R) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Hisham Nazer said Friday he had ordered an immediate cut in production by the world's biggest exporter and he expected petroleum prices to rebound.

Nazer told Reuters in an interview that he had acted Thursday to comply with a new Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) agreement to cut excess output and help oil prices which have fallen by about 25 per cent since January because of a glut.

"I have already instructed our companies to implement the agreement. As soon as those instructions reach the market, I am sure that the market will turn around," Nazer said.

Prices had dropped by around a dollar per barrel after the agreement by OPEC on what traders said was scepticism about whether the 13 members will really stop over-producing.

"Saudi Arabia will not produce any single barrel above its quota," Nazer said.

He said he was puzzled by the negative market reaction to the OPEC accord which, other delegates said, aimed to cut the group's total output by about six per cent.

"I do not understand the negative reaction of the market," Nazer said.

"There is more than 1.4 million barrels a day that were pledged to be cut from actual production which was estimated to be 23.5 million barrels a day."

"And as far as Saudi Arabia is concerned, it would implement the agreement," he said.

"You know that the market, before we came here, estimated the cut needed at between 700,000 and one million barrels a day."

"We cut more than that. We cut 1.4 million barrels a day plus. So I do not think some analysts or traders, who want to manipulate those figures for their own sake, should now sit down and claim that the cut should be bigger than that."

OPEC delegates said Nazer helped in efforts to persuade Saudi allies Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates to join his country in promising to cut excess output.

Other delegations alleged that the Gulf trio were the leading over-producers. Nazer would not be drawn on the scale of the Saudi output cut, simply saying he would pull back to the kingdom's OPEC-assigned quota of 5.38 million barrels daily.

OPEC officials had earlier referred reporters to published estimates of the group's April production which put Saudi Arabia around 5.81 million.

Nazer was asked if he knew of other producers had already given instructions for cutbacks.

"I don't know if they instructed, but I have no reason to doubt their word."

The UAE says it is cutting by 200,000 barrels a day from 2.1 million. Kuwait said it will return to its quota of 1.5 million from estimated levels around 1.9 million.

The Gulf states are said by other OPEC countries to want higher quota allocations in future.

Nazer was asked if this would be resolved when OPEC meets next, at the end of July.

"I don't know about the scope of time," he said. "But we are definitely working for a solution of the various needs of the countries, especially those who need to bridge the gap between their capacity to produce and their production level."

A senior Kuwaiti official said in remarks published Saturday his country would cut oil output this month to return to its quota of 1.5 million barrels a day.

## Deal saves W. Germany from crippling strikes

BONN (R) — West German industry was spared a crippling bout of strikes when management and a branch of the Western world's biggest trade union emerged from all-night negotiations Friday with a new deal on pay and work hours.

The deal was welcomed by a surge on the Frankfurt share market as dealers said it lifted a potentially damaging threat from Europe's biggest economy.

But federal government officials and independent economists cautioned that the package had drawbacks, particularly for efforts to smooth the way towards German unification.

After 19 hours of talks, officials of the IG Metall Union accepted a six per cent pay rise and agreed to a delay in the introduction of a 35-hour week until 1995.

"The most important thing is we've avoided a long strike," said a haggard looking Dieter Hundt, head of the employers' federation in northern Wuertemberg-Northern Baden District.

IG Metall launched three unofficial strikes this week against West Germany's key engineering, steel and car sectors and planned to decide next Tuesday whether to ballot members on full strike action.

Friday's deal by regional representatives in the southern West German town of Goettingen was a breakthrough which was expected to set the guidelines for a nationwide agreement.

It must still be approved by national management and union executives but IG Metall Chairman Franz Steinkuehler told reporters he would recommend it to other regions once the fine print was in place.

The negotiations, which began in January, seemed doomed to failure until Friday morning.

IG Metall wanted an immediate cut in the working week from 37 to 35 hours and a pay rise of up to nine per cent. Employers had offered five per cent and rejected any discussion of shorter hours until 1993.

The union's success in firmly

committing management to a 35-hour week, albeit from 1995, could serve as a benchmark for other industries. Chemical workers and civil servants face wage talks later this year and printing workers are organising warning strikes to impose their own 35-hour week package.

"The agreement is a fact that affects us and will naturally influence our negotiations," Manfred Adrian, chief wage negotiator for the print industry, said in an interview to be published in Saturday's edition of the newspaper Neue Presse.

**Kohl dismayed**

Industry may now be off the hook but the settlement has dismayed Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government, which has been saying it did not believe West Germany could afford a shorter working week when it had to find funds for German unification.

"This decision to cut hours is wrong," Economics Minister Helmut Haunsen said. "Cuts in working hours do not make it any easier for the two German states to grow together."

But the news boosted West German stocks, bonds and the Deutsche Mark Friday.

"It's fantastic news," one Frankfurt stock trader said. "This removes one big source of uncertainty that had been holding back further investment."

Frankfurt's Dax Index of 30 leading West German shares ended \$1.10 points or 1.7 per cent higher at 1,912.89.

Money markets were not only relieved that major strike action had been averted but were also pleased the pay award was only six per cent, which they felt would not encourage West Germany's Central Bank to tighten monetary policy.

But some economists forecast that West Germany, currently enjoying one of the world's lowest inflation rates, would see retail prices rise from a rate of under three per cent this year to an average four per cent in 1991.

## Kaifu cuts Jakarta aid

JAKARTA (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Saturday that this year's pledge of aid to Jakarta by 14 per cent from last year because of dramatic growth in the Indonesian economy, Japanese officials said.

Japan is Indonesia's largest aid donor, trading partner and investor by far. In the fiscal year to March 31, 1990, Japan's contribution of \$2.11 billion accounted for 42 per cent of Jakarta's total international aid income.

In a meeting with President Suharto, Kaifu promised \$1.7 billion in soft loans and government bank credits. He said he expected additional grants to equal last year's \$110 million, bringing the total package of 1.81 billion.

The pledge of aid to Indonesia is nearly twice the combined total of Kaifu promised to the South Asian nations he visited earlier on the tour, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

Nearly 40 per cent of Indonesia's export earnings go to pay off previous loans, and Jakarta, which by law has to balance its budget, uses new aid to fund most of its development projects.

A senior Japanese foreign

ministry official said the reduction in aid to Jakarta reflected Indonesia's success in revamping its economy, pushing manufactured exports into the place of volatile oil and natural gas on overseas markets.

"Our policy, as always, is to give aid where it is needed most," the official said. "Indonesia's economy is growing at a very impressive rate, so aid needs are reduced."

Indonesia's export-led industrial sector is expected to grow 8.5 per cent a year during the five year plan ending in 1993.

Another official said Japanese private sector investment was to an extent replacing aid in importance in the Indonesian economy.

A quarter of all approved foreign investment in Indonesia is from Japan. In calendar 1989, Japanese companies committed investments of \$769 million. Next came South Korea with \$466 million.

Trade is crucial too. Sixty per cent of oil and gas, still Indonesia's biggest export, goes to Japan. Non-oil exports to Japan grew 33 per cent in 1989 to \$4.15 billion.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### Egypt imposes price increases

CAIRO (R) — Egypt, under pressure to agree economic reforms with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), announced price increases Saturday aimed at cutting huge state subsidies. The action, announced in the semi-official daily Al Gomhuria, covered a string of basic food items including wheat flour, rice and pasta. The price hikes, ranging from 10 to 100 per cent, followed an increase of about 130 per cent earlier this week in prices for butane gas and a smaller increase in cigarette prices. Subsidies, a legacy of the socialist policies of the late President Gamal Abdul Nasser, are officially estimated at 3.6 billion pounds (\$1.4 billion) a year. Egypt has been negotiating with the IMF for more than a year on economic reforms that would allow rescheduling of part of its estimated \$50 billion foreign debt and open the way for fresh credits.

### Turkey inflation surges

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkey said Friday that inflation surged to an annual 63.5 per cent in April and bankers warned that huge pay demands could follow, sparking an economic crisis. A 6.6 per cent jump in inflation last month was higher than expected, said Jean-Philippe Audoubert of France's Banque Indosuez. "The psychological factor is a very large component in the inflationary environment," he said. Annual inflation has risen from 60 per cent in January and 62.8 at the end of March and bankers said trade unions could cite the figures to press for big wage rises.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Saturday, May 5, 1990 Central Bank official rates			
U.S. dollar	Buy	Sell	
100	668.0	672.0	
1000	1110.9	1117.6	
10000	400.8	403.2	
100000	362.8	365.6	
1000000	119.4	120.1	
Japanese yen (for 100)	421.9	424.4	
Swedish crown	109.6	110.3	
Italian lire (for 100)	54.7	55.0	
Belgian franc (for 10)	192.8	194.0	

## 'India will not change policies to please U.S.'

NEW DELHI (R) — India will not change its economic policies to please Washington, which has branded the country an unfair trader under a law that authorises retaliation, Commerce Minister Arun Nehru said Friday.

He told parliament there would be no talks on the subject and India might try to take action of its own against the United States.

"We cannot enter into bilateral negotiations to change our basic economic policies in areas which are in the domain of sovereign decision-making," Nehru told parliament.

The United States a week ago branded India an unfair trader for the second consecutive year under the so-called super 301 clause of the U.S. trade act.

President George Bush cited India for obstructing foreign in-

vestment and refusing to allow U.S. companies to do business in the nationalised insurance industry.

Washington dropped two other countries previously cited, Japan and Brazil, leaving India alone on the list.

The Bush administration is expected to decide by mid-June whether to slap a punitive 100 per cent tariff on imports from India in retaliation.

Nehru said India might raise the issue in forthcoming talks in the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

"Since the U.S. government has not actually imposed any measure affecting India's exports, the matter is not yet ripe for taking recourse to the dispute settlement machinery of GATT."

"However, we shall continue to work in multilateral fora, as we have been doing in the past, to generate pressure of international opinion against the manifestly unfair course of action adopted by the U.S.," Nehru said.

Washington is also irked at India's outspoken opposition to including protection of patents and copyrights in the GATT talks. Delhi-based diplomats say Indian officials say if the government protected patents on pharmaceuticals, for example, the cost of some medicines would soar.

"Our policies in these areas are geared to meeting our socio-economic objectives and are designed to address the problems arising out of our economic situation," Nehru said, referring to Washington's complaint.

## Street theft spotlights old ways of London finance

LONDON (R) — In the age of computer banking, some time-honoured traditions survive in London's bustling financial district, where fortunes in bonds are still carried from office to office in briefcases.

When a young thief made off with one such briefcase in a mugging Wednesday, Britain's central bank sent out a crime alert to finance houses worldwide and took emergency action to prevent a hiccup in the country's money market.

The case contained nearly £300 million (\$500 million) in potentially negotiable bearer bonds and was being delivered by hand, the way documents have been transported in the city as London's financial district is known, for nearly two centuries.

**Hard to cash**

Although a multi-millionaire on paper, Wednesday's attacker would find it virtually impossible to cash his certificates, technically the biggest robbery haul in British criminal history, after the central bank tip-off.

The briefcase will probably be worth more to him than its contents, said one London bond dealer.

sum equivalent to twice Britain's expected trade deficit this year.

The messenger system is as old as the finance district itself, where dealers first congregated in coffee shops and later financial institutions and brokerages were built close together to allow documents to be delivered quickly by hand.

"It hasn't changed much over the years," said one money market source. "But I think I spotted a woman messenger once."

The Bank of England, admitting that the system is out of place in modern high-speed markets, is to introduce a computerised settlement service for the British money market later this year which would see the end of delivery on foot.

"We were concerned about the messenger system looking rather ridiculous in the modern money markets," a spokesman for the central bank said May 3.

The 100 or so messengers, working for institutions known as discount houses which buy and sell the negotiable securities, are easy for would-be attackers to spot as they wear suits with their employer's name emblazoned on the lapel.

But money market sources said the old system, although seemingly antiquated and vulnerable to street crime, remained efficient and relatively

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY MAY 6, 1990  
By Thomas S. Pearson, Astrologer, Carroll Wright Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Even under today's poor aspects you can eliminate whatever has been a drawback over though there has been much sentiment attached to the circumstances.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) Take care about what you do with your money in the morning while the afternoon and evening find you with good common sense for practical matters.

**Taurus:** (April 20 to May 20) Use the early morning to get your charm and appearance heightened and then go forth into solving whatever personal problems now face you.

**Gemini:** (May 21 to June 21) Make a special point early to accept opportunity to cheer one who is having a difficult time, then you can get into confidential business interests.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) An acquaintance can be a pain in the neck in the morning so ignore this individual but later you find good friends come forward to aid progress.

**LEOs:** (July 22 to August 21) Start your day right by letting an influential person know you value your association, then you will be able to do those things that produce good results.

**Virgo:** (August 22 to September 22) Don't be taken in later in the day by some glittering new promises after a morning when you see better ways to make your main venture work well.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) Sidestep businessmen who could take you to task for some fancied infraction, then later all can be smoothed out to everyone's satisfaction.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) Be up early to reach a new agreement with a new agreement with a determined associate, while in the evening study your place of whatever demand your attention.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) Think over how you can make your environment at work more attractive in the morning, then you find you are more comfortable with your duties.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 19) If you want to arrange some future entertainment the morning is the best time to make appointments while the evening finds the need to cut pleasure costs.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 20 to February 18) Whatever you have in mind to add more charm to your dwelling is excellent then you can get details of finding specific articles to do this.

**PISCES:** (February 19 to March 20) Get busy early with appointments of a business or other nature for later there can be obstacles in the way that makes it difficult to carry through.

**Today's child:** If your child were born today she or he will have many chances to make a lot of headway in life.

## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

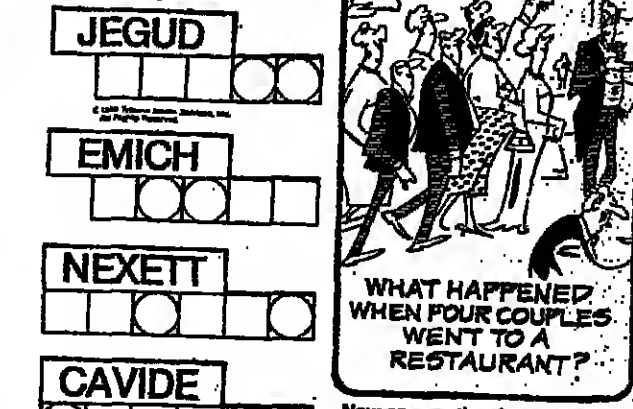


"I found a lovely scenic place for a picnic — the lingerie department at Renee's Boutique!"

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



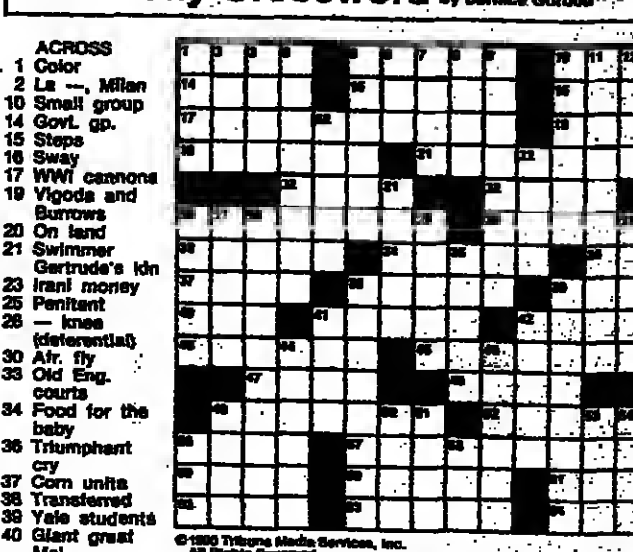
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumble: QUOTA TRUTH GRUBBY CEMENT

Answer: What the roulette wheel took for a change — A TURN FOR THE "BETTOR"

## THE Daily Crossword by Service Gordon



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solution:

1 Across	Color	3 Across	Cloze by	5 Across	Low stools	7 Across	Bed cover	9 Across	Man's eq.	11 Across	Out post	13 Across	Life in fight	15 Across	Shattered	17 Across	17 Across of	19 Across	Trine a cake	21 Across	Close approval	23 Across	Gray	25 Across	Stratagem	27 Across	Scold's outcast	29 Across	Butterflies	31 Across	Under to	33 Across	Scold	35 Across	Director, 1987	37 Across	Place of	39 Across	Yeast	41 Across	Shut out	43 Across	Whizen	45 Across	Get off	47 Across	Photographer	49 Across	45 A Laurel	51 Across	58 Inference	53 Across	58 Summer
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Handwritten text in Arabic script.





**AWARDS:** Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday distributed prizes to winners of the Tel Al Ezzaman EBB-club speed test which ended Friday. Participant Mohammad Al Saleh was the race recording 4:11 minutes, followed by Hisham Murti in second place and George Khayyat in third. Veteran race driver Jack Khayyat was awarded a special prize for his contribution to the sport (Petra)

**AMMAN LITTLE LEAGUE**  
Results of baseball games played on Friday, May 4, 1990

**COACH-PITCH DIVISION:**

Epsom 11	Comcent 8
Intercontinental 9	National Steel Industry 7
Aranex 10	Pirelli 9
Arab Finance Corp. 16	AICI 10

**KID-PITCH DIVISION:**

Jordan Worsted Mills 11	Westinghouse 10
NECC 15	Marriott 4
Danish Dairy 12	Mr. Chips 11

*(Note: more timing remains to be played in this game)*

**SOFTBALL DIVISION:**

Qaddumi Agricultural 9	Volvo 4
Second Time Around 6	NADAS 2

**GOREN BRIDGE**

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANNIAH HIRSCH  
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**PLAY OR DEFEND?**

North-South vulnerable. East deals.

**NORTH**  
AKQ76  
86  
K4  
QJ105

**WEST**  
J984  
53  
Void  
8732  
AK742  
863

**EAST**  
A274  
AJ95

**SOUTH**  
102  
KQ109532  
Q106  
83

The bidding:  
East: South: West: North:  
Pass: 2 NT: Pass: 2 NT:  
Pass: 3 NT: Pass: 3 NT:  
Pass: 4 NT: Pass: 4 NT:  
Dbl: Pass: Pass: Pass:

Opening lead: King of ♠

Study this hand from the recent Fall North American Championships. Then decide whether you would rather play or defend four hearts doubled.

South's opening bid was weak. North's response was forcing, and South showed a diamond feature. West's three no trump was intended as a distributional takeout and succeeded only in getting East to double four hearts.

At the table, West led the king of clubs and shifted to a diamond. Declarer played low from dummy. East inserted the jack and declarer won. Dummy was entered with a spade and the eight of hearts was led. Since the double blueprinted the distribution, declarer ran it. A repeat trump finesse landed the contract.

With East and West cooperating, the defense can prevail. At trick two, West must shift to a spade—jack of spades is best, but a low one is good enough. The table wins and the eight of hearts is led. East rises with the ace and returns another spade, removing the last entry to the table.

If declarer attempts to pick up trumps, East must take care to cover. Declarer will lose only one trump trick, but he will have to concede two diamonds for down one. Alternatively, declarer can try to cash a third spade. East must ruff, again giving up his trump trick in favor of securing a second diamond. Any way you look at it, you should have chosen to defend!

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**TAI PAN**

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

**Salsabil wins 1000 Guineas**

NEWMARKET, England (R) — Veteran jockey Willie Carson captured the only English horse racing classic to elude him when partnering 6-4 favourite Salsabil to a three quarters of a length success in the 1,000 Guineas Thursday.

Carson, 47, has 13 other English classics to his credit, including last year's Epsom Derby and 2,000 Guineas on Nashwan.

Salsabil, trained by John Dunlop and, like Nashwan, owned by Hamdan Al Maktoum, fought a fierce battle before mastering Heart of Joy (4-1), the mount of Walter Swinburn.

The pair drew clear in the final furlong (200 metres) of the one-mile (1.6-km) races and finished five lengths clear of third-placed Negligent (11-2), ridden by champion jockey Pat Eddery.

Heart of Joy, trained by Michael Staute, appeared to be going best of all as the 10 fillies approached the final quarter of the race, until Carson produced Salsabil on the outside.

The pair slugged it out neck and neck, with Heart of Joy just appearing to hold the edge.

But in the final 100 metres the game Salsabil got her head in front and held on well.

Trainer Dunlop will wait before deciding whether Salsabil attempts the Oaks, run over 12 furlongs (2.4 km) at Epsom on June 9.

He said: "The ground was a bit firm for her and the runner-up is probably a very good filly in her own right. I was worried about a 100 yards before the line, but this filly really tried and Willie gave her a lovely ride."

Bookmakers offer Salsabil at 5-2 for the Oaks, but Dunlop warned: "There must be a doubt about her getting the one and a half miles and we will not make up our minds for a week or so as to whether she runs."

Carson said: "Salsabil is a very good filly and won on ground not ideal for her. She had to dig deep into her reserves. I picked the right one to follow in Walter (Swinburn). They were always going better than my mount — until the last half furlong."

Trainer Barry Hills was delighted with Negligent's performance. "Pat Eddery said on dismounting that he thought she would have a good chance in the Oaks."

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English soccer:

**Luton barely avoids relegation**

LONDON (AP) — Kingsley Black scored with 16 minutes remaining to give Luton a 3-2 victory at Derby Saturday that allowed Luton to avoid relegation to the second division of the English Soccer League. Sheffield Wednesday will be relegated instead.

The final Saturday of the league season was marred by fan violence in several parts of the country that resulted in dozens of arrests and injuries. The worst violence was in Bournemouth, where fans clashed with police clad in riot gear.

Black's second goal of the game boosted Luton to 43 points for the season, the same as Sheffield Wednesday. Luton avoided relegation because it ended the 38-game schedule with a better goal differential than Sheffield Wednesday, which lost 3-0 at home to Nottingham Forest.

Charlton and Millwall earlier had been assured of relegation from the first division. Leeds and Sheffield United will be promoted from the second division, as well as a third team to be determined by a four-club playoff.

Liverpool, which clinched its record 18th league title a week ago, finished its season with a 6-1 outburst at Coventry that included three goals by John Barnes and a pair by striker Rommy Rosenthal.

The three goals allowed Barnes to capture the division one scoring title with 28 goals. His teammate, Ian Rush, scored once Saturday to finish in a tie for second place with Tottenham's Gary Lineker with 26 goals apiece.

In other first-division games, second-place Aston Villa managed a 3-3 tie at Everton, third-place Tottenham won 2-1 at home against Southampton and Arsenal finished in fourth place after a 2-2 tie at Norwich.

Also, Crystal Palace tied visiting Manchester City 2-2, Manchester United won 1-0 at home against Charlton, visiting Chelsea defeated Millwall 3-1 and Wimbledon won 3-2 at Queens Park Rangers.

Leeds clinched the second-division title with a 1-0 victory at Bournemouth that was marred by fan violence before and after the contest.

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Medical Aid for Palestinians Walk - Jordan at 11/5/1990  
**NOTES ON SPONSOR FORMS**

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The walk will start at the Intercontinental Hotel at 8:30 a.m. on Friday 11th May 1990 and will follow the route outlined in the enclosed map. Participants are requested to arrive not later than 7:45 a.m. It will end at Kherbat Abu Jaber.

**Stations**  
The Walk will be divided into substages (stations) 2 km. apart. Participants collect a card at the Intercontinental Hotel and have a new card at each station. The final (11th) station will be at the Kherbat Abu Jaber.

**How much should one walk**  
One can walk as be/she wants, but the minimum valid distance is 2 km. i.e. one should get at least the first card.

**Food & drinks**  
Participants with sponsor forms receipt holders will be provided with food and drinks free of charge along the route at every station.

**Buses & Shuttles**  
These will be available during the walk to take the participants back to the Intercontinental Hotel or Kherbat Abu Jaber. An ambulance will be on stand by in case of emergency.

**Police supervision**  
The police have been notified and will be available to ensure the safety of the participants.

**Media Coverage**  
The event shall be covered by T.V. Radio and the local newspapers.

**Collection of money**  
After completing the walk, the money corresponding to the number of sponsors on each form, should be brought back to the organising committee not later than 25th of May 1990.

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## Bush against ban on nuclear arms in Europe

STILLWATER, Oklahoma (R) — President George Bush has proclaimed the dawn of a new "age of freedom" that makes nuclear weapons less vital in Europe but said the United States opposed eliminating NATO's nuclear arsenal entirely.

"The United States is not going to allow Europe to become 'safe for conventional war.' There are few lessons so clear in history as this: Only the combination of conventional forces and nuclear forces have ensured peace in Europe," he said.

In a speech to graduating students at Oklahoma State University, Bush elaborated on his call Thursday for a new Western strategy for Europe and his announcement that two nuclear weapons programmes were being scrapped.

"Europe, and the world, have entered a new era — the age of freedom," he said in his prepared remarks, referring to the crumbling of Communist rule in Eastern Europe and dramatic political change in the Soviet Union.

Bush said that "in light of these new political conditions, and the limited range and flexibility of short-range nuclear missile forces based in Europe" he was abandon-

ing plans to build a replacement for NATO's ageing Lance missile and to modernise nuclear artillery shells.

The range of these weapons, which are based mainly in West Germany, limits them to targets in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia — countries no longer part of the Soviet Bloc.

Bush reaffirmed his readiness to begin negotiations with the Soviet Union to reduce or eliminate short-range land-based nuclear weapons in Europe even before a treaty trimming conventional forces is implemented.

But U.S. officials said Washington wants to build a consensus within NATO for deployment of a more modern nuclear weapons system — the so-called TASM, an acronym for tactical air to surface missile.

"Even as NATO gives more emphasis to its political mission, its guarantee of European security must remain firm," Bush said.

"So the alliance will need to maintain a sound, collective military structure in the field, backed by larger forces that could be called on in a crisis."

Bush coupled his comments on NATO and nuclear weaponry with a warning against a U.S. retreat into isolationism.

"The United States should remain a European power in the broadest sense — politically, militarily and economically," he said.

Bush said a NATO summit expected to take place in London in mid or late June should have a four-point agenda:

- German unification and other political issues;
- alliance goals for reducing conventional weapons;
- the role of nuclear arms in Europe and nuclear arms control goals; and

— allied objectives for the 35-nation conference on security and cooperation in Europe, at which both East and West are represented.

While striking a generally upbeat tone about what the future holds, Bush cautioned that the changes sweeping the Soviet Union are not yet fully clear.

## Britain, France announce defence cooperation

WADDESDON, England (AP) — Britain and France, which have jealously guarded the independence of their nuclear forces, have announced they will forge closer links in security and defence matters.

The French and British Defence ministers later announced they were looking at the possibilities of cooperation on unspecified nuclear programmes.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Francois Mitterrand of France announced the defence cooperation at a news conference during the annual Anglo-French summit. It was held a day after U.S. Secretary of State James Baker announced that short-range Lance missiles in Germany, which will become obsolete in 1995, will not be replaced.

Thatcher, who had favoured a new Lance missile, said the decision made by U.S. President George Bush increased the importance of modernising the present "free-falling nuclear bombs... to a missile from air-to-ground."

Mitterrand endorsed Bush's decision on the Lance, "which is the position I had in fact called for myself in 1988." He said France wants to link modernisation or reductions in nuclear weapons to concrete results from Vienna talks on reducing conventional forces.

"Both of us as independent nuclear deterrent powers — the only two in Europe... we feel we should cooperate more closely on security and defence matters," Thatcher said.

"We have asked our foreign and defence ministers to supervise a programme of enhanced cooperation on these issues with particular emphasis on future security arrangements in Europe," she said.

"No field is precluded from such cooperation," said Mitterrand. "Let's move forward. We will not overnight achieve coordination as complete and as full as I would wish, but we will move forward."

Britain and France have not included their nuclear arsenals in the superpower arms reduction talks. Both countries maintain they need nuclear weapons as an essential minimal deterrent, and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in recent years has not pressed the issue.

Thatcher said her talks with Mitterrand focused on the situation in the Soviet Union and East-West relations.

Mitterrand told reporters he shares Bush's fears for the stability of the Soviet government, saying he detects "certain elements of fragility, things that could become dangerous."

Bush told reporters Thursday that he sometimes worries about Gorbachev's staying power and the possibility of a "takeover that will set back the whole process" of reform in the Soviet Union.

But Mitterrand said: "We aren't gambling on his failure... the hypothesis that we're definitely working on is the continuation of the renovation process that we very much hope for, and that we hope will succeed."

Thatcher avoided direct comment on Bush's fears.

"President Gorbachev has done wonders. He has brought about a complete transformation in East-West relations and I think has been the first person to have the courage to see that the Communist system would not work for the Soviet Union," she said.

## Contras agree to begin disarming

MANAGUA (Agencies) — Contra rebel leaders signed an accord Saturday with Nicaraguan President Violeta Chamorro in which they agreed to begin handing over their weapons to United Nations forces Tuesday.

The accord, read to a news conference by Nicaraguan Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, was signed after 16 hours of negotiations over contra demands that the new government give them economic help and guarantee their personal security once they lay down their arms.

"There is now a fixed date and we are disposed to comply," rebel military leader Israel Galeano said.

The U.S.-backed rebels fought for eight years against the country's leftist Sandinista government which lost to Chamorro in February elections.

In an agreement signed last month, the contras said they would begin disarming on April 25 — Chamorro's inauguration date — and end the process by June 10. But the disarmament was stalled because of the rebels' security concerns.

United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar sharply criticised the rebels Thursday for not beginning to disarm on time.

Saturday's accord restated the previous agreement that rebels grouped in five internationally supervised security zones inside Nicaragua be fully disarmed by June 10.

An Organisation of American States (OAS) official at the talks said more than 9,000 rebels are now in the zones with more expected to arrive soon.

In return for the contra agreement to begin the disarmament,



Violeta Chamorro

Chamorro agreed to guarantee the physical security of the contra fighters and their families, pulling all government troops out of the security zones and disarming all civilians there.

The government also agreed to announce on June 10 a programme for the reduction of the country's armed forces, a promise Chamorro made during her electoral campaign.

Once the contras are disarmed the government will give legal recognition to any political group the former rebels might form, the accord said.

Asked if the contras would form a political party, Galeano said only: "Everything is possible in life."

The government will also set aside settlement areas for the former rebels where they and their families will be provided housing and other economic assistance, the accord added.

The role of the military in Nicaragua's new government will diminish "little by little and as soon as possible," Chamorro said Friday.

She made her remarks as the rebel closed talks with the contra began movement.

Contra commander Franklin said the fact that the contras are meeting with Chamorro shows a willingness to unite to work to rebuild "a society that is destroyed."

"I like what Commander Franklin said because what we want is to rebuild our country in peace, in reconciliation and also to demilitarise our country," Chamorro said.

Franklin, who commanded some 12,000 rebel troops, arrived Thursday from Nicaragua's northern mountains and said his delegation was in the capital: "To find the fastest solution to the situation."

Many contras are especially angry over Chamorro's decision to keep Gen. Humberto Ortega as temporary head of the army.

Contra negotiator Commander Oscar "Ruben" Solvabarro on April 19 signed a ceasefire agreement with the Sandinista People's Army and another pact with Chamorro's government to demobilise and disarm by June 10.

Artistas Sanchez, director of the contras, said Thursday that the agreements do not mention reducing the Nicaraguan military, estimated to number some 300,000, although it does speak of "guarantees."

"The reduction and disarming of the army is one of those guarantees," he said.

When Chamorro took office April 15 she charged Gen. Ortega with "forming a programme to bring about a reduction of the armed forces."

She said Ortega would stay on as head of the army until the contras were disarmed.

## Stars gather for Lennon memorial concert

LIVERPOOL, England (AP) — International pop stars have gathered in John Lennon's hometown of Liverpool to rehearse the Beatles songs they will perform at a memorial concert for the slain star.

Kylie Minogue, Wet Wet Wet and Terence Trent d'Arby will join 1960s and 1970s rockers including Joe Cocker and the Moody Blues in a Saturday concert that will be televised in Britain. The programme will be broadcast around the world in October as part of a 50th birthday tribute to Lennon.

Lennon was shot to death in New York City on Dec. 8, 1980, when he was 40 years old. The confessed killer, Mark Chapman, is serving a life prison sentence. Lennon's widow, Yoko Ono, and their son Sean arrived in Britain Thursday night.

On Friday they visited the site for the open-air concert on Liverpool's Mersey riverfront. Technicians added the finishing touches to the huge stage, flanked by video screens, as performers rehearsed Saturday night's show — all Beatles or Lennon songs. Proceeds of the concert are to go to the Spirit Foundation, a charity for environmental projects that Yoko Ono and Lennon founded.

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## Croatian Communists all but concede poll defeat

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (R) — Ruling Communists in Croatia, Yugoslavia's second biggest republic, have all but conceded defeat on the eve of the second round of parliamentary elections almost certain to end 45 years of Communist power.

In the first round on April 22, Communists won only 13 seats against 104 for the Croatian Democratic Union (CDU), a right-wing nationalist party, and the final result after Sunday's vote for the republic's three-chamber 356-member parliament, was in little doubt.

Only candidates who won over 50 per cent of the vote were elected in the first round. The rest were forced into the second round where a simple majority will decide.

The CDU leads in most districts.

"The League of Communists of Croatia was in power in the first election round, but in the second round it is practically in opposition," Ivo Druzic, a party leader, told a central committee meeting in Zagreb Friday.

The Communists have launched last minute attacks on the CDU, accusing it of nationalism and of stirring ethnic conflicts to win more votes.

But between the two election rounds they have in fact drawn closer to the CDU position that the republics should have full autonomy and the right to secede from the Yugoslav federation.

The CDU, headed by former army General Franjo Tudjman, has demanded that the federation of six republics and two auton-

omous provinces be transformed into a loose confederation.

Tudjman has said Croatia, a perennial arch-rival of the biggest republic Serbia, would secede from Yugoslavia if its interests were not fully served within it.

"The Croatian people can choose a retrograde programme of national euphoria, but must be aware that it comes across as an anachronism in modern Europe," said Ivica Racan, the Croatian reformist Communist Party president.

The Croatian and Slovenian Communists split from the once monolithic federal party after a stormy congress last January but the Slovene Communists were heavily defeated and ousted from power in first free elections in April.

Some CDU leaders have stirred controversy by laying claims to the neighbouring republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina which is, according to the last census, populated by 1.8 million Muslims, 1.8 million Serbs and 400,000 Croats.

The Bosnian Communist leaders have sharply protested against such claims, saying they were tantamount to a call to civil war.

Tudjman said in his final election rally in the north Adriatic town of Rijeka Friday night that the rights of other nationalities "who consider Croatia as their homeland and do not work against its interests" would not be jeopardised.

But he added: "There have been enough illusions. The Croatian people wants to be its own boss in its own soil."

## Japan wants to help end war in Cambodia

JAKARTA (R) — Japan said Saturday it wanted to help end 11 years of civil war in Cambodia but ruled out acting as much more than a host for fresh peace talks.

Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, nearing the end of a five-nation Asian tour, said Tokyo would host talks between Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, nominal leader of the three party guerrilla coalition.

The meeting, initially proposed by Thailand, would follow preparatory talks in Bangkok by the end of May.

"Japan wishes to moderate as actively as possible," Kaifu told reporters. "If a meeting could be arranged (between Sihanouk and Hun Sen), Japan will take whatever measures necessary to ensure its success."

Kaifu would not give a timetable for the Tokyo talks but officials in Bangkok have said they were scheduled for the first week in June.

"It's not a question of who will meet or when they will meet but rather that we cooperate together and I for one have a strong desire to do so."

A senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Tokyo would only provide a site for the meeting.

"We cannot get involved in the internal politics of Cambodia," he said after Kaifu met Indonesian President Suharto, whose country has hosted several failed peace talks between the warring Cambodian factions.

Meanwhile thousands of refugees have fled recent fighting between guerrillas and government forces in northwestern Cambodia, relief officials said Saturday.

More than 10,000 Cambodians arrived at guerrilla-controlled refugee camps on the Thai-Cambodian border during April, said officials in the Thai frontier town of Aranyaprathet. They spoke on condition of anonymity.

Thatcher said her talks with Mitterrand focused on the situation in the Soviet Union and East-West relations.

Mitterrand told reporters he shares Bush's fears for the stability of the Soviet government, saying he detects "certain elements of fragility, things that could become dangerous."

Bush told reporters Thursday that he sometimes worries about Gorbachev's staying power and the possibility of a "takeover that will set back the whole process" of reform in the Soviet Union.

But Mitterrand said: "We aren't gambling on his failure... the hypothesis that we're definitely working on is the continuation of the renovation process that we very much hope for, and that we hope will succeed."

Thatcher avoided direct comment on Bush's fears.

"President Gorbachev has done wonders. He has brought about a complete transformation in East-West relations and I think has been the first person to have the courage to see that the Communist system would not work for the Soviet Union," she said.

Thatcher avoided direct comment on Bush's fears.

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## Filipino rebels kill marine

OLONGAPO, Philippines (AP) — Suspected Communist assassins shot and killed a U.S. Marine near the Subic Bay Naval Base, a U.S. Navy spokesman and police said Saturday.

Navy authorities cancelled off-base leaves and non-essential travel for the 40,000 U.S. troops stationed throughout the Philippines after the attack near the U.S.-run Subic Base, located 80 kilometres west of Manila.

The slaying took place about midnight Friday, said Lt. Cmdr.